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Part One
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DUCEY CALLS ON SATOLLI

Archbishop Corrigan Also Confers with the Delegate.

THE PRIEST PROBABLY INVITED

Neither Disputant Would Tell the Result of His Visit—Father Ducey on His Relations with Satolli.

The Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Leo, between whom and Archbishop Corrigan there is a difference of opinion as to the propriety of a priest attending the sessions of the Lexow committee, had an interview yesterday afternoon with Mgr. Satolli, delegate of Pope Leo XIII. to the United States.

The Most Rev. Michael Augustus Corrigan, Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New-York, spent the greater part of yesterday in the society of or in the immediate neighborhood of the Apostolic Delegate, who is the guest of the Jesuit Fathers at the College of St. Francis Xavier.

Neither would say whether there was in his visit any connection with the trouble between the priest and his superior, but a statement that was made to a reporter for The New-York Times at the house of Father Ducey early in the afternoon by the priest's secretary indicates that he called on Satoll. by request. The statement was this:

"Father Ducey will not call upon Satolli unless Satolli sends him an invitation. No such invitation has yet been received."

The Archbishop was the first of the disputants to meet the representative of the Pope. He went early to the College of St. Francis Xavier, and both before and after the ceremonies of the celebration of the feast of St. Francis Xavier he was in conference with Satolli.

He was out of town, it was said at his house, when a reporter for The New-York Times called there. So was his temporary secretary, the Rev. Henry T. Newey, and so it was impossible to learn whether he had related to Mgr. Satolli the story of Father Ducey's refusal to remain away from the Lexow committee's sessions, as he had been requested to do.

Father Ducey called on the delegate after the conferences, and it was stated at his house that he would not call unless he was invited. Archbishop Corrigan was not there when the priest came. He had promised to attend with Satolli the reception of the Deaf-Mutes' Union, but he changed his plans, and left the college much earlier than he had intended.

He departed about 3 P. M. Father Ducey came about 4:30. Satolli at that time was in the college theatre, where the reception was held. Father Ducey was invited to attend the reception, but he declined and hurried away.

He returned in about half an hour, and was quickly escorted to the apartments of the Rev. Hector Papi, Satolli's secretary, who seemed to be expecting him. Dr. Papi went with Father Ducey to the room in which Satolli was, and for about ten minutes the three were together.

Dr. Papi came from the room with the priest and escorted him to the door, where they parted, with a cordial handshake. Father Ducey's face was beaming, and he seemed to be in a most happy frame of mind.

A reporter for The New-York Times asked him whether he had seen Mgr. Satolli, and quickly came the answer:

"I won't answer any questions. If you want any information, I will have to refer you to the people here and in Madison Avenue."

Dr. Papi smiled, when he was asked for information, and declared he really could not say a word. Nor would he allow a message to be sent to Mgr. Satolli.

The Rev. J. E Murphy, President of the College of St. Francis Xavier, said he could not give any information because he did not know Father Ducey was in the building.

"I saw a white-haired man coming downstairs with Dr. Papi," he said, "but I did not know he was Father Ducey."

A reporter for The New-York Times saw Father Ducey late last night at his home and asked him whether he had been in consultation with Mgr. Satolli, and what the result had been. To the latter part of the question, Father Ducey declined to reply. As to his call, he said:

"The New-York Times asks me if I will say anything about my call to-day on the Papal Delegate. Simply this—when I was passing out of the house of the Jesuit Fathers, escorted by Dr. Papi, representatives of the New-York press met me. I said: 'Now, gentlemen, what do you want?' 'Information,' answered the reporters. 'For information, I replied, 'I refer you to Dr. Papi, the Apostolic Delegate's secretary, or to the Archbishop in Madison Avenue. I have nothing to say, but this simple sentence:

"'My relations with Mgr. Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate, up to date are most charming, with every prospect of continuance.'"

WAS THERE FRAUD IN THE COUNT?

The Brooklyn Consolidation League Thinks the Ballots Were Tampered with and Will Investigate,

There has been considerable dissatisfaction in Brooklyn over the canvass of the consolidation vote, and the members of the Consolidation League are convinced that the majority in favor of consolidation is much greater than that which the official returns show.

Deputy County Clerk Barnard said Saturday that the majority for consolidation was 277. The members of the league believe that the question has been carried by over 1,500. Sanders Shanks, the Secretary of the league, speaking of the way in which the canvass has been conducted, said:

"I am only surprised that they have not wiped out the entire majority. I believe that if they had time they would have done so, and I would not be surprised to find by Monday that it was indeed wiped out."

Mr. Shanks said that he had served notice on Mr. Barnard that he would demand the right on Monday morning of going into the Clerk's office and canvassing the vote for the league. He also told Mr. Barnard that if it was necessary he would apply to the courts for permission to open the envelopes containing the original ballots.

He says Mr. Barnard informed him that such a course would be useless, because some of the local Board of Canvassers had misunderstood their instructions, and had destroyed the ballots.

Mr. Shanks said the ballots should be in the hands of the Police Department. He is convinced that some tampering has been done, and the league will sift the matter to the bottom, and will undertake to have the consolidation vote properly canvassed.

Jade Is in Jail.

AIKEN, S. C., Dec. 9.—Jesse Jade, the notorious negro desperado and leader of the Reuse Bridge rioters, is in jail here. He was captured in Jacksonville, Fla. Jade and his companions ambushed a posse of white men who went to serve a warrant on him for some petty offense. One of the posse was killed and others were wounded.

A DUEL PROBABLE IN GEORGIA

The Serious Charges Made by the Speaker of the House Against the President of the Senate.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9.—The probability of a duel between President of the Senate Venable and Speaker of the House Fleming is the outgrowth of a scene in a committee room yesterday. The Registration bill passed by the House has been "hung up" in the Senate, and it was to expedite its passage that Speaker Fleming appeared before the Senate committee having it in charge. In stating his case he declared that the rumors current in the Capitol were that President Venable had bargained with the Populists, through Senator McGregor, the Populist leader, to kill the Registration bill if the latter would help him pass through the House an insurance bill in which he takes great interest.

The charge repeated by so prominent a person created a widespread sensation. Both gentlemen, surrounded by their friends, are exchanging letters in which the matter assumes personal form. Senator McGregor violently denounced Speaker Fleming on the floor of the Senate last evening.

BLIXT MAKES A CONFESSION

CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER OF MISS GING.

He Heard the Shots That Killed the Young Woman—Tumbled Her Body Out of the Buggy into the Road.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 9.—Still another confession has been made in the Catherine Ging murder case. It has been the theory of the police that C. A. Blixt, the engineer of the Ozark flats, where both Miss Ging and Harry Hayward resided, committed the murder at the instigation of Hayward. Blixt broke down to-day, and made a complete confession, in which he charged Harry Hayward with committing the murder.

According to his story, he was sent by Hayward to the scene of the murder. Hardly had he arrived there than Hayward drove up with Miss Ging. When within fifty feet of him the shots were fired, and Hayward alighted from the buggy.

"The deed is done," said he; "get in and drive it around until it is dead, and then dump it out."

Blixt took Hayward's place in the buggy, and drove along the road for about a mile, until he became satisfied that Miss Ging was dead. Then he drove back, and, when near the place where the murder was committed, he rolled the body in the robe and pushed it out of the buggy and into the road. He then drove the horse about a mile, until he reached the Lyndale Avenue car line. Then he turned the animal loose, and rode in a car down town. The horse went direct to the stable, and this was the first intimation that any one received that anything was wrong.

The murder, according to Blixt, was committed a little after 7 o'clock, and as soon as he got into the buggy Hayward walked to the Hennepin Avenue car line, and then took the daughter of a prominent lawyer to the theatre.

Blixt says the murder originally was fixed for the preceding Sunday night, but circumstances were such that it had to be abandoned. Hayward was to "slug" Miss Ging with a piece of railroad iron which Blixt had provided, the body was to be thrown out near the curb at a street corner, the horse turned loose, and the buggy wrecked for the purpose of giving color to the theory that the woman had been killed in a runaway. This plan, so Blixt says, could not be carried out successfully.

Blixt tells of several other jobs which had been proposed by Hayward, but which fell through, and says that after this job, for which he was to receive $2,000, or one-fifth of the life insurance involved, he was to receive $400 for killing a Chicago man.

Ole Erickson, who took the bundle of clothes to Iowa Falls, is believed to have been a dupe, and it is expected that he will be released from custody to-morrow.

DESPONDENT SKIES, RAIN, AND GLOOM

Sunday Was Disagreeable, but It's Promised Fair To-day.

There was rain hereabout yesterday, and fog. Overhead there was a gloomy and despondent sky. Behind that frown there may have been a smiling sun, but if there was New-Yorkers had no hint of it. Once or twice there was a half-hearted attempt on the part of the weather to reform, but the weak efforts came to naught, and general gloom was the order of the day.

An optimist down in the Weather Bureau made some cheerful predictions last night about fairer weather to-day. Clear and cool is the meteorological formula of the foecast. Brisk winds may blow, but skies will be blue. So it is promised.

The misconduct of yesterday's weather is explained by the local observer to have been caused by the presence of a storm, which was central yesterday morning in the lake region. It had ceased from troubling last night, and the sympathetic disturbance in this locality is expected to leave no trace of misdoings to-day.

The highest temperature recorded by the Weather Bureau yesterday was 43°. The lowest reached was 38°. Winds in this locality were light throughout the day. At Block Island a velocity of forty-six miles an hour was reported.

THE MONKEY WRECKED THE RESTAURANT

He Ate a Fur Boa, Chewed Gum, and Knocked Dishes About.

Restaurant Keeper Whitehouse's monkey is a thin little fellow with a malicious expression, but he managed, yesterday, to wreck the restaurant and provide amusement for pedestrians on Lower Broadway. Mr. Whitehouse serves quick lunch at 30 Broadway. He went out of town yesterday, and left the monkey in a back room.

The little animal managed to get loose in the afternoon, and soon found his way into the restaurant. He began by eating half a fur boa as an appetizer, and then found the tutti frutti. A crowd gathered outside, and Policeman McPhal started out to find Mr. Whitehouse. Meanwhile, the monkey upset the cigar case, scattered the cigarette packages, played with the toothpicks, tore a few aprons, knocked dishes on the floor, and made general havoc with everything he could reach.

The policeman did not find Mr. Whitehouse, nor a way into the store, so the monkey had an entertaining afternoon to himself.

Any person desiring a monkey can secure one cheap by applying to Mr. Whitehouse.

Dr. Reynolds Dies of His Injuries.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—Dr. William H. T. Reynolds, who was thrown from the platform of a motor car on Thursday, as it was rounding a curve, died to-day from fracture of the skull.

Dr. Reynolds was born in Albany, April 26, 1846, and was unmarried. His father, the late John H. Reynolds, was one of the foremost lawyers of his time. Dr. Reynolds was educated at the Albany Academy, Union College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New-York City. A brother-in-law, Dr. Franklin Townsend, lies in a critical condition to-night, with small hopes of his recovery.

Mysterious Case Explained.

What looked at first like a very mysterious case was fully explained last night. The body of an unknown woman was taken to the Morgue Saturday night unaccompanied by a death certificate. An error in the address recorded in the night Morgue book complicated matters more. The certificate that should have gone with the body was sent to Bellevue last night. According to the certificate the body is that of Mrs. Mary Wood, a servant, twenty-five years old. She was taken to the Hanneman Hospital Nov. 30, suffering from pneumonia, and died there Dec. 6.

BATTLE FOR THE STATE

Platt's Struggle for Control in New-York County.

THE PRIMARIES TO-MORROW NIGHT

Tioga's "Boss" Expects to Retire Chairman William Brookfield from Active Politics—Milholland's Men.

In the opinion of Republican politicians from up the State, there is a good-sized game of State politics concealed in the attempt in this city to defeat William Brookfield for the Chairmanship of the local county organization.

"New-York County is of more value today to Republicans who figure in the politics of New-York State than it has been for many years," said one of them to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. "There are more Republican than Democratic Assemblymen from Manhattan Island. Sixteen votes in the Assembly are worth considering, and these sixteen, even if not controlled by the regular organization, must of necessity be mixed up politically, to an extent, with the Republicans who control their Assembly districts. With sixteen Republican Assemblymen at Albany from New-York County, the control of the regular organization here means more than it ever has since Tammany has had the unanimous control of the Assemblymen here.

"It has become necessary for Mr. Platt, if he is to retain his domination of the State machine, to fortify himself with the control of Manhattan Island. This is more than ever true now that the Republicans are in power in the State, and it is worth while for ambitious Republicans to pose as leaders in their party.

"For some years the elements which were and are now hostile to Mr. Platt have been keeping still, because there were no possible stakes in sight to warrant a contest. Now these elements are more likely than ever to assert themselves, and when once they can unite then will come the end of Mr. Platt's power.

"There are numerous men who, when once he begins to slide down hill, will be only too glad to give him a push. Among these are the Brooklyn men, the Erie County leaders, Fassett in the southern tier, Hendricks in Onondaga, Burleigh of Whitehall, and many of the old Miller men in other parts of the State.

"If it appears that Mr. Platt cannot control New-York County, the hostile elements will begin to pluck up courage, which will result in his loss of power."

For these reasons, the interest in the present contest in this city is closely watched by Republican politicians, who have come to this city within a week from many parts of the State. The primaries in each election district will be held to-morrow night.

The "old crowd," which has been making the fight against Mr. Brookfield and the present system of organization of the party in this city, is attempting to help Mr. Platt complete the retirement from active politics which Mr. Platt began when he "turned down" Mr. Brookfield and substituted "Charlie" Hackett as Chairman of the State Committee.

Less than a year ago, Mr. Platt declared himself against the system of reorganization which is now in existence, and thereby he encouraged John E. Milholland to complete his organization. When Mr. Platt directed the State Republican Committee to declare the Committee of Thirty's organization "regular," he did not declare that he had in any wise changed his views as far as the plan of organization is concerned. He gave it no indorsement. He simply said it was a question of expediency that the Thirty's faction be declared "regular."

So long as the Brookfield element is in control of the county organization, everybody agrees, the present system will be continued, and the iron-clad control of it will be difficult, if not impossible. On all possible occasions, Mr. Brookfield, as Chairman of the organization, has declared emphatically in favor of the present system, and when Mr. Platt has said the system is not desirable, and has derided the men in charge of its execution, Mr. Brookfield has said just as emphatically that the system is good, and is supported by the level-headed men of the party. Sometimes this has been almost in the nature of a defiance of Mr. Platt. It is for this that the Tioga statesman is now trying to retire Mr. Brookfield.

John E. Milholland, who has been on a vacation to the South for a few weeks, is expected to reach home to-day. He will be just in time to see a good, lively fight in his party, in which he will not be permitted to take an active part. Under the present system of organization, only Republicans enrolled under the Committee of Thirty's system may participate in to-morrow night's primaries, and Mr. Milholland and most of his followers refused to do this when opportunity was given them. Some of the leaders now regret that they did not enroll, inasmuch as it would have afforded opportunity to line themselves up at the primaries against Mr. Platt.

They are still bitter against him, and shout as loudly now as they did in August: "We were not beaten; we were betrayed."

Whatever influence they can exert without having the power of voting they say they will exert against Mr. Platt in the present contest.

TRAIN ROBBERS SAFE IN JAIL

Arrested on the Voluntary Confession of One of Their Number.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 9.—Samuel Evans, related to some of the most prominent people of this city, was arrested at Corsicana this morning by Sheriff Weaver of Navarro County, brought here to-night, and is in jail. Weaver says that Evans came to him this morning and acknowledged being one of the men who robbed the Texas and Pacific train at Marys Creek Thursday night.

Evans made the confession under promise that he would not be prosecuted. The other two men whom Evans implicated were arrested to-night at their home near the scene of the robbery.

Mechanics and Tradesmen's Officers.

The recent one hundred and ninth annual election of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen resulted in the choice of the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Warren A. Conover; First Vice President—George E. Hoe; Second Vice President—William Stoneback; Treasurer—Richard T. Davies; Secretary—Stephen M. Wright.

Fifteen Boys in a Poolroom.

Special Policeman Thompson of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, with a squad, last night raided the poolrooms of William J. Martin, at 457 West Fifty-fourth Street, and arrested the proprietor and fifteen boys. They were all locked up in the station house, and will be arraigned in the Yorkville Court this morning.

COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN RETURNS

He Seeks Seclusion in His House, Where His Presence Is Denied — Will Surrender To-day.

Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan, who is under indictment for refusing to show his account books to the Lexow committee, returned to this city from Buffalo last night.

Mr. Sheehan was not met at the station as on a former occasion, by a delegation from the Pequod Club. There was no brass band, no fireworks. He timed his arrival after the shades of night had fallen, and with celerity he covered the ground between the ferry at the foot of West Twenty-third Street and his home, at Tenth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. He bounded up the steps of the big brownstone house at 7:45 o'clock, and in an instant the door had closed on him. A reporter who rang the bell a minute later was informed by the servant that Mr. Sheehan was not at home.

"But I just saw him go in," said the reporter.

The girl apparently did not care to impose a further burden on her conscience, for she closed the door without another remark.

No attempt was made to arrest Commissioner Sheehan. He was permitted by the authorities to enjoy the seclusion of his home. To-day, in accordance with an understanding between Mr. Sheehan and District Attorney Fellows, Mr. Sheehan will surrender, and will give bail for his appearance in court when wanted.

The actors in last night's concert, at the Academy of Music, had some fun at Mr. Sheehan's expense.

Duncan, the ventriloquist, made one of his dummies address another dummy as "Mr. Commissioner."

"What makes the Commissioner look so glum?" asked the dummy.

"He's thinking over his indictment," was the reply.

STRUGGLED UNDER A POLICEMAN

REID WEIGHS THREE HUNDRED, AND A THIEF TRIPPED HIM.

Then the Policeman Lay on His Squirming Prisoner Until He Had Recovered from the Chase.

"He looks rather thin, doesn't he?" observed the Clerk in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, pointing to John Thomas of 515 West Thirty-ninth Street, a prisoner charged with highway robbery.

"He'd orter," replied a court officer. "George Reid fell on him," indicating a mild-appearing officer who weighs 300 pounds.

Arthur English, a dyer, was passing the stables at 130 West Twenty-eighth Street at 10 o'clock Saturday night. Thomas approached and asked for money. English refused his request. When he did so, Thomas struck him a violent blow in the eye, knocking him down.

Thomas took $17 out of one pocket and $19 out of another, and was just searching a third, which contained $127 when Horace Hain, a stableman, who saw the affair, came to English's aid.

The chief started off at a lively sprint for Seventh Avenue. Hain followed, calling for the police.

Policeman Reid, with his 300 pounds of flesh and bone, started in pursuit. The pace was too rapid for the stableman, and he was left far in the rear.

As the pursued and pursuer neared Seventh Avenue, Thomas was gasping for breath. Reid puffed like a locomotive drawing a heavy train out of a station. Some writer has said that an elephant cannot run—it simply moves along at an incredibly swift pace. So did Reid. He moved along, and at Seventh Avenue he was not ten feet behind the man he was chasing.

Thomas then tried the old trick of falling suddenly, hoping that Reid would shoot over his head, so that he could pick himself up and run in an opposite direction.

The falling part of the scheme worked to perfection. Reid fell, too, but instead of shooting over Thomas's head he fell on top of him, and lay there until he could recover his wind.

It was some time before Reid was breathing freely. He simply reclined upon his prisoner, who squirmed and wriggled about in a vain attempt to escape from under the 300 pounds. When Reid did get up, Thomas was entirely exhausted. He had to be carried to the station house.

Thomas was held in $1,500 bail for trial. He is supposed to be a member of the "Hell's Kitchen" gang.

THE NEW SUPREME JUSTICES

Governor-Elect Morton Has Not Yet Decided Whether He Will Appoint Them at Once or Not.

RHINECLIFF-ON-HUDSON, Dec. 9.—Governor-elect Morton this afternoon made public the following statement:

"There is no foundation whatever for the report that I have decided to appoint the twelve additional Justices of the Supreme Court provided for by the judiciary article of the amended Constitution. I have invited several of the ablest lawyers of the State of both political partes to give me their opinions as to the power of the Governor to make these appointments. I shall await the result of these inquiries before coming to any conclusion whatever in the premises. Should the opinions expressed by them favor the right to make the appointments, I shall then further and very carefully consider the question as to whether any emergency exists requiring the exercise of the power, either in the appointment of all the twelve Judges or any portion of them, in districts where their services appear to be most needed.

"I desire also to state that no appointments of any kind have been decided upon since the designation of my military staff."

NEARLY KILLED BY CHICAGO FOOTPADS

Lawyer Richard H. Towne Attacked in the Heart of the City.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 9.—Lawyer Richard H. Towne, an old and well-known practitioner, was nearly killed by three footpads early last evening at Van Buren Street and Fifth Avenue, in the heart of the downtown district, within three blocks of a police station, and is now at his home in a precarious condition.

The thieves beat Towne into insensibility, secured $25 and valuable papers, and fled.

Want to Obey the Sunday Law.

The journeymen barbers met last evening at Maennerchor Hall, in East Fifty-sixth Street, to continue the agitation in favor of closing all barbers' shops in New-York at 1 o'clock on Sundays.

A large number of Italian barbers, whose opposition to the movement was feared, joined the organization and promptly paid their dues. As soon as a sufficient number of barbers shall have joined, the union will make an effort to enforce the Sunday law as far as the barbers' trade is concerned.

Will Start Up in January.

MARTIN'S FERRY, Ohio, Dec. 9.—The Buckeye Glass Factory, which has been idle two years, will start up early in January. The glass workers are excited, because an attempt will be made to resume operations with non-union workmen. This is one of the largest factories in the country, employing 400 men. Experienced managers have been secured for all departments.

The Bridgeport Traction Lines.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 9.—This afternoon the first car over the new line of the Bridgeport Traction Company to Southport was run, and the road will be open to public travel to-morrow. The lines of the company now extend from Washington Bridge over the Housatonic River, in Milford, to Southport, a distance of eleven miles.

FIRES ON THREE FLOORS

They Started About the Same Time in the Building 34 Greene Street.

TOTAL DAMAGE IS ABOUT $100,000

M. Chambers & Co., on Whose Floors the Fires Started, Lose About $75,000 — Suspicions Aroused.

Fires started almost simultaneously at 6:30 o'clock last night on the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the five-story iron-front building at 34 Greene Street, occupied by M. Chambers & Co., importers of and dealers in fur trimmings and garments.

The stock on the three floors was practically destroyed. The firm's loss is $75,000. The damage to the building is about $15,000. Firms on the ground and second floors may lose about $10,000.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. The fact that flames started on three floors at about the same time is considered suspicious.

It is supposed that the fire had been smoldering some littel time before it was discovered. A policeman was standing directly opposite 34 Greene Street, when he heard glass cracking. Looking up, he saw flames streaming from the windows on the five upper floors. Three alarms were sounded in quick succession.

In less than twenty minutes twelve engines were pouring water on the flames, and the water tower was in position directly in front of the building.

The third, fourth, and fifth floors were burning furiously by this time, but the water tower speedily deluged them, while the firemen attacked the flames from both sides and in the front and rear. In an hour the fire was out and the building literally soaken from roof to basement.

It was said that employes were at work yesterday in Chambers & Co.'s establishment, but this could not be confirmed.

Besides Chambers & Co., R. H. White & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers, on the ground floor; Blumenthal, Aronson & Co. and Philip Caros, both agents for Maggiono & Francesco, glove dealers, and Philip Wamsley, dealer in spool silk, are occupants of the building.

Fire Patrol Wagon No. 1, on its way to the fire from the station in Murray Street, was wrecked by the forward axle giving way while turning the corner of Church Street at high speed.

There were seven men upon the wagon, but no one was hurt. The tarpaulins and other appliances were transferred to another wagon, which went at once to the fire. The change of wagons was effected in surprisingly quick time.

TOWN FULL OF ARMED MEN

Confidently Expected that There Will Be a Lynching—Self-Confessed Murderer in Richmond, Ky.

RICHMOND, Ky., Dec. 9.—The streets of Richmond are full of armed men bent on lynching at least one of four negroes confined in the jail, charged with the murder of David Doty last Friday night.

Great excitement prevails, and the county officials fear that they will not be able to keep the mob from carrying out its avowed purpose.

William Taylor, one of the four negroes, made a confession to-day. He said that he had been riding Squire Doty's horses at nights. He went to the stable Friday night to get a horse to ride, but before he could get away Squire Doty came up, and, calling him by name, asked him what he was doing.

"I was badly frightened," said Taylor, "and, thinking I would be arrested and sent to the penitentiary, shot at the Squire four times and then ran. I am sorry I killed him, but he nearly scared me to death, and I shot before I thought of the consequences.

"This is the truth, and if they hang me to-night I cannot help it. The others are innocent."

It is generally believed that Taylor, and perhaps the other suspects, will be lynched before morning.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH

Improvement Noticed in All the Important Lines.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 9.—Reports from all parts of the South for the last week show that the lumber business is making steady improvement. The demand for pine and cypress is growing, and prices are stronger.

The production of iron in the South is slowly increasing, and sales are larger than they have been, though prices are no better.

Coal continues in steady demand, with an increasing output; nearly all the mines in Tennessee and Alabama are working full time.

New cotton mills are continuing to spring up in the South. A twenty-thousand-spindle mill was organized last week by the Clifton Manufacturing Company, at Clifton, S. C. Two large cotton mills at New-Orleans have concluded to go into finer goods.

The Mineola Lumber Company, with a capital of $100,000, was organized this week at Mineola, Ga.; the Shreveport Fertilizer Company, with capital of $50,000, at Shreveport, La.; the Paducah Electric Company, with capital of $40,000, at Paducah, Ky.

The Standard Lumber Company of Goldsborough decided this week to put $10,000 into a furniture and veneer factory. Valuable discoveries were made last week in Alabama and Georgia of barytes for commercial uses.

Arrest of Alleged Incendiaries.

HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 9.—Two or three incendiary fires have occurred here recently, and the City Marshal has been keeping a sharp lookout for the incendiaries. He captured three men last night, who, he says, were in the act of setting fire to a dwelling house, using gasoline to feed the flames. The names of the men arrested are "Tim" Slagh and "Tim" Smith, proprietors of the Crescent Planing Mill, and Cornelius Steffens, a teamster in their employ, who is a cousin of the other two men. The three men have borne good reputations.

Killed Himself in a Mobile Hotel.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 9.—S. D. Burns, about fifty years of age, a commercial traveler for Forbes Brothers of St. Louis, committed suicide in his room at the Windsor Hotel in this city yesterday afternoon by cutting his throat. Knowledge of the suicide was kept from the police authorities and the public until to-day. From letters found in Burns's effects it appears that he was in straitened circumstances and that his wife was slowly dying in St. Louis.

Asked the Central Labor Union's Aid.

At a meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday, Delegate McNulty of the Hostlers and Drivers' Protective and Benevolent Association invoked the aid of the union in rectifying a number of grievances which his association holds against the head of the Street-Cleaning Department. The chief complaint is that the men have been asked to work Sundays, without any extra pay. A committee was appointed to confer with Commissioner Andrews and to investigate the complaint.

FOR DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE

W. J. Glenn of Cuba the Candidate of the New-York Republican Delegation to the Next Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The twenty-nine gentlemen who will represent the Republican majority of the New-York delegation in the Fifty-fourth Congress are laying their plans carefully to secure the doorkeepership of the next House. Their candidate is W. J. Glenn, a newspaper editor of Cuba, N. Y.

Mr. Glenn is about thirty-five years old, and is prominently connected with the politics of the Thirty-fourth District. He is said by the members of the New-York deletion to be a man of ability and admirably fitted for the position. They are arranging their combination with other State delegations, and claim to be satisfied of their ability to carry their candidate through.

THE WALDORF'S UNBIDDEN GUEST

A HORSE TRIES AN ELEVATOR AND LANDS IN THE CELLAR.

Hauled Out by a Derrick After Kicking His Driver and Demolishing a Section of the Butcher's Shop.

The Waldorf had an unbidden and unwelcome guest yesterday. His advent was made in a precipitous and unexpected way, and his ejectment was brought about by means of a derrick.

The Waldorf's visitor was a horse, and he was not a very pretty one, either. Being just a common ash-cart drudge, his orbit is in the sub-strata of equine society. It was therefore appropriate that he should make his entrance to the Waldorf by the sub-cellar way.

Thomas Kelly is a private ashman. He has a place of business at 15 Watts Street and a contract for carting ashes from the Waldorf. Patrick Rohl is one of his drivers. Patrick drove to the hotel about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. On the Thirty-third Street side of the building is a small elevator, 5 feet by 7, upon which ashes are lifted from the sub-cellar to the street, and there turned over to the ashman.

Rohl left the horse and cart near the elevator and went somewhere. The horse looked at the elevator and wondered what it was. Then he concluded to investigate. He put one foot on the platform and found the footing good. Then he ventured another foot upon it. Nothing happened, and the horse became scornful of elevators and stepped boldly on the platform with four feet.

Then pride and this ash-cart horse had a fall. The gearing broke and the elevator and horse went crashing into the engine room in the lower cellar. The firemen and engineer were astounded when they looked around and saw the horse lying on the elevator with only the collar about his neck, the rest of the harness having been broken. When they realized what had taken place the men sent for Policeman Walters of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who notified the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

None of the officers of the society put in an appearance till 10 o'clock in the morning, when Officer Smart and another attaché came around. In the meantime, the horse started on another tour of investigation. He strolled about the engine room and sniffed at the machinery. He had not been hurt by the fall and was inclined to give himself airs. The officers, when they arrived, hustled him to the butcher's shop, where they rigged a tackle and prepared to hoist him out. They got a tackle fitted to the beast, and about a dozen men hauled on the rope. The horse was swung off his feet, and, not liking the proceedings, began to kick. Rohl got in the way of his hoofs and was tumbled down the stairway.

After that triumph the horse turned his attention to the architecture of the building, and nearly demolished that section of the butcher's shop where he had been swayed by the tackle. After two hours of hard work, the men finally succeeded in getting the horse to the cellar floor, where he was walked up on the elevator and hoisted to the street. The horse sustained but a few scratches. He was hitched to the ash cart, and driven away, while the guests of the Waldorf stood by and applauded.

STRUCK BY A PASSING TRAIN

A Young Man and Woman Fatally Injured at an Erie Grade Crossing—The Woman Dead.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 9.—John Burrows, aged thirty-two, and a young woman named Ina Campbell were fatally injured at a grade crossing in this city to-night. They had been out driving in the afternoon, and while crossing the railway tracks at Jarvis Street about 7:30 P. M. were struck by Passenger Train No. 111 of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway, bound west. The train was going at a fair rate of speed.

The horse was killed instantly, while the buggy was tossed a distance of fully fifty feet. The unfortunate man and woman were hurled a considerable distance. When picked up, both were found to be suffering from concussion of the brain. Miss Campbell's head was horribly cut, while Burrows is said to have sustained internal injuries. Both were removed to the City Hospital in an unconscious condition. Miss Campbell died without recovering consciousness, and Burrows is not expected to live.

THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY REPORTS

Gov. Flower Will Probably Announce His Action on Them To-day.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—Gov. Flower is carefully considering the majority and minority reports filed with him by the Elmira Reformatory investigating commission.

He expects to announce his action in the matter to-morrow.

Grubb Was Not on the Graves Jury.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 9.—The man, B. Grubb, of Los Angeles, who claims to have been on the Dr. Graves jury, and to have identified J. H. Conrad, who attempted to commit suicide in Los Angeles, as the man who was prominent in the prosecution of Graves, is believed in this city to be an imposter. Grubb was not on the jury, and was not connected with the trial in any manner. Intimate friends of John H. Conrad say that if he has attempted suicide it has been on account of domestic troubles, and not because of remorse for having prosecuted Dr. Graves.

Military Reception to Gen. Miles.

A military reception will be given to-night by the United Service Club at the clubhouse, 16 West Thirty-first Street, in honor of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who was recently appointed to the command of the Division of the Atlantic. Members of the club and army and navy guests who are not members will attend the reception in full uniform. A military band will furnish music.

Judge Hoar Critically Ill.

CONCORD, Mass., Dec. 9.—Judge E. R. Hoar is quite sick with heart trouble. His condition is considered critical, as he has been rather feeble of late.

Banker Kelly Still Improves.

At the residence of Eugene Kelly, last night, it was said that the banker was much better, and was resting easily.

SALOONS MUST BE CLOSED

Proposition to Legalize Sunday Liquor Selling Denounced.

PLEAS FOR SABBATH OBSERVANCE

A Meeting in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church Addressed by Frank Moss, C. H. Payne, and A. S. Bacon.

The proposition to legalize liquor selling for part of Sunday was roundly denounced last evening in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The speakers were Frank Moss, assistant counsel to the Lexow committee; C. H. Payne, and Alexander S. Bacon. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, introduced the speakers. Many members of the Sabbath Observance Society were present. The society has been for the last few days celebrating its sixth anniversary.

Alexander S. Bacon caused some embarrassment to Frank Moss by referring to him as the man who discovered Dr. Parkhurst.

Dr. Thompson announced that Mr. E. L. Fancher had sent word that he was unable to be present, although he was down on the list as one of the speakers.

Mr. Payne said: "An audacious attack has recently been made on the Sabbath. The people have now before them a proposition to legalize the sale of liquor on Sunday. It is startling to contemplate. It comes in a most unfavorable time. Just when we are rejoicing over what we had believed to be a great moral victory.

"All the cities throughout the Union are looking at this city and will follow in a great measure in its footsteps. Is it possible that the reformers will celebrate their victory by putting the stamp of legality on the sale of liquors on Sunday? It would be worse than a funeral march at a wedding. Through no conditions could Tammany Hall have held its sway except by the saloon, and now that Tammany is defeated, we propose to place its chief ally on the vacant throne.

"Which shall be honored, the saloon on the Sabbath? The Sabbath stands for law and the saloon for anarchy. Because the saloon is the greatest lawbreaker in the land should we legalize it? Suppose we were to apply that principal to other evils? Shall the State strike from its statue books all the laws that cannot be enforced? Do you imagine that they could enforce the law for part of the day? No; the saloon would do business all day.

"The easiest law to be enforced is a straight-out prohibitory law. The Sabbath stands for good morals and the saloon for bad ones. Judges, lawyers, and legislators admit that Sunday observance conduces to the moral welfare.

"It is strange that Christian men and ministers should plead for a half-day opening on Sundays. The ministers are misguided, and the other advocates love their cups or are in league with the saloon men. I say it is class legislation, and the argument that the poor man cannot get liquor on Sunday is all wrong. He can buy it Saturday night. It is a hypocritical plea that the poor man wants the liquor. It is the saloon keepers who want the privilege of selling it.

"There is $100,000,000 a year spent in this country on liquor. Think of it! Now we are asked to protect this gigantic evil. Let the foreigner be welcome, but let him keep his Continental Sunday on the other side."

Alexander S. Bacon followed. He told of Sabbath breaking on the Continent and its evil effects. Speaking of the State legislators, he said only two or three would he invite to his house, and the rest his cook would not receive in the kitchen, as they were so ignorant.

"In this city you can buy a license to steal," he said. "Frank Moss brought that out before the committee. Mr. Moss is the man who discovered Dr. Parkhurst. Mr. Moss has done much of the work."

It was late when Mr. Moss arose to speak, so he was brief. He said he would speak only for himself on the reform movement.

"The Church started the moral movement, and has always been in the van," he said. "When the first reformers who were churchmen began their crusade they were accused of speaking to air. They were said to be idealists, but they have proved that they knew what they were driving at. Other reformers were attracted to the class I have mentioned, but not to them belongs the credit. Now that the Church element has put men in office, they must not think that they can afford to ignore it. We will have to call a halt to any movement that tends to desecrate the Sabbath. That day of all days must be observed. We must respect it, and not open saloons or theatres. I cannot speak too strongly against any movement that affects this holy day."

SUNDAY OPENING IMPROBABLE.

The Rev. Mr. Iglehart Says Republican Legislators Are Not Fools.

In a sermon last evening at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, about opening the saloons on Sundays, the Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart said:

"Feeling that the temper of the public conscience would compel an enforcement of the Sunday-closing law, with as much adroitness as sublime insolence, the liquor men have proposed a plan to bring majesty to the law and equal rights to the poor.

"The demon who has ruled this town with absolute sway now assumes the form of an angel of light, with offers of measures for the public good. That the saloon keepers should propose the Sunday-opening law for the benefit of their own pockets is not surprising, but that any friends of municipal reform should listen to them is a matter of surprise and regret.

"But the poor man must have his beer! One reason why he is poor is that he has had too much beer already. The poor of New-York are suffering not for beer, but from beer. No one is

at the time of the sermon, in which he said:

"The Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn does not expect to attempt everything at once. It may in the future look into past issues through the proper channels, but just now it proposes to deal with the present.

"The gamblers of the State are planning ways and means by which they may evade the clause in the Constitution abolishing their nefarious business. The society will see to it, that, in Brooklyn, as least they shall not succeed. The law provides that our public schools shall teach the evil effects of alcohol upon the human system, and text books on the subject are provided. The society will see that this law is enforced.

"But the burning issue before the people just now is: 'Shall the saloon keepers be allowed to defy the law which requires them to refrain from selling, exposing for sale, or giving away alcoholic drinks on the Sabbath?' The society will use every legal means to compel the authorities to enforce the law.

"It is not our purpose to organize and support another police force to arrest violators of law, but to compel those who are sworn to execute the law, and who are paid by a heavily-taxed people to do so, to fulfill their oaths of office. If they desire to enforce the law and cannot, they are inefficient, and should give way to those who can. If they do not desire to enforce the law and will not, they are conspirators with the lawbreakers, and should be tried for malfeasance in office.

"Public sentiment in Brooklyn is in favor of enforcing the law, and those who assert the contrary are slanderers of our fair city.

"But now Brooklyn is suffering from shame as blighting as her glory was bright. More than 4,000 saloon keepers have conspired against the law, and they are not interfered with so long as they continue to violate on the sly. Having defied the law, they use their brazen defiance as a reason why the Sunday law should be repealed, and by threats are compelling the lawmakers to do as they wish.

"The law will be enforced against all classes. The rich man's club is not exempt, and the Law Enforcement Society will make sure that the law is enforced."

BOAT HOUSE ADRIFT IN EAST RIVER

It Slipped Off Its Float While Being Towed to Anchorage, Was Caught, Then Floated Away Again.

The floating boathouse of the Atlantic Boat Club has had an eventful career during the last week, which ended yesterday in its floating down the East River from the foot of Noble Street, Greenpoint, to the foot of Bridge Street, Brooklyn, where it is at present secured.

The boat club decided to have the boathouse taken from the foot of Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, to an anchorage on the Harlem River for the Winter, and secured the services of a towing company, which owned the tugboat Wonder.

The tugboat started out with the two-story boathouse for Harlem, a hawser being attached to the float on which the boathouse was secured. In some manner, the two stories of the boathouse, with all its furniture and other contents, got off the float without the employes on the tugboat noticing it.

When the tug neared the Harlem anchorage, it was discovered that the boathouse was missing.

A search was made for the missing two stories of boathouse, and they were found off Greenpoint and were securely attached to the dock at the foot of Noble Street.

Some person, so it is alleged, yesterday morning cut the ropes that were holding the boathouse, and the tide did the rest. The tide enticed the boathouse out of the slip, and then, in a happy-go-lucky fashion, the boat clubhouse, with no person on board, began its strange voyage down the East River.

Ferryboats steered clear of the strange craft, and sailing vessels gave it a wide berth.

Joseph Foy, a watchman employed by the towing company, missed the boathouse, and he gave chase in a rowboat and came up with the runaway just off Bridge Street. He obtained help and the boathouse was secured. The Atlantic Boat Club has instituted a suit against the towing company for damages.

BURGLARS RAMPANT AT YONKERS

Clothing Stolen from Private Houses and a Couple of Public School Houses Robbed—A Policeman's Chase.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Burglars during the last twenty-four hours have been rampant in this city, and have successfully eluded the police. At least ten burglaries have been committed since Friday night.

At 4 o'clock this morning Policeman William S. Granger had an unsuccessful chase after two burglars along the Hudson River Railroad tracks, near the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Clubhouse. They approached him, each carrying two large bundles under their arms. When they saw the officer they jumped across the railroad track in front of a freight train. The train delayed Granger, and when it had passed the thieves were ahead of him. Granger fired three shots after them without effect, and the thieves escaped in the darkness.

When they started to run they dropped their bundles, which contained fourteen bottles of cologne, boxes of cigars, soap, and holiday goods, stolen from George B. Wray's drug store, 88 Riverdale Avenue.

Burglars also visited Public Schools Nos. 1 and 7, and looted the schoolrooms. From School No. 1 two large leather chairs, two wall clocks, and the library carpet were taken away. From School No. 7 they carried twenty-two wall pictures, one clock, and some silk school flags.

Eighteen razors were stolen from Emil Propper's barber's shop, on Riverdale Avenue, and a lot of tools from the toolhouse of Berrigan & Doherty, contractors. Patrick Doherty's office in Palmer Avenue, was broken open, and a satchel full of valuable papers, an overcoat, and revolver were stolen.

Ernest Longbothem had an overcoat stolen from the coatroom in Music Hall, and an overcoat belonging to a boarder at Mrs. Grace's boarding house, at Dunwoodie, was taken from the coat rack in her house.

The police have doubled the night force to-night.

KOLB ISSUES A CERTIFICATE

He Lays the Foundation for a Hoped-for Contest of the Seat of Senator Morgan in Washington.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 9.—Kolb today went through the form of giving a certificate of election to W. S. Reese, Sr., as United States Senator. Reese was the nominee of the caucus of the Populists in the Assembly, and received 44 votes on the joint ballot.

This, it is hoped by the Populists, will be the foundation of a contest before the United States Senate for Senator Morgan's seat.

Irrigation Experiment in Kansas.

From The Kansas City Times.

C. B. Hoffman, who owns 200 acres of fine land near Enterprise, Kan., is arranging for the extensive irrigation of his farm for the coming season. Already the ditches are made, and a huge pump which will supply 1,000,000 gallons of water daily will be put in. This pump will have the capacity to supply thirty-three acres of land to one inch of rainfall. Mr. Hoffman expects to engage in truck farming, and will erect on his place the largest canning factory in the State. Many agriculturists in the West will look anxiously for the success of Mr. Hoffman's enterprise.

The Rhode Island Turkey.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

One of the myths of Thanksgiving time is the Rhode Island turkey. Probably in the dim distant past the bird existed, and possibly his tracks may be traced on the rocks of the glacial period. The name is still one to conjure with, and hundreds of happy householders sit down Thanksgiving Day behind a bird with the famous brand. Poulterers have grown cunning, and every fairly well-favored bird is given naturalization papers from the little State, while shrewd Rhode Islanders import crates of Western turkeys, repack them, and send them out at a handsome profit with the sterling stamp.

Now Is the Time

To take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood, build up your strength, and prevent the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria, and fevers from getting a hold on you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the ideal Fall medicine, and it is the best remedy for catarrh, because it permanently cures by purifying the blood.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache.

HIS OWN SYSTEM OF MNEMONICS

A Married Man Devises a Remarkable Scheme That Failed Him but Once and Then He Had a Good Explanation.

From The Chicago Times.

"I took the advice of my friend Marsh," said a man in the "L" cars yesterday, "and took a course in a school teaching a system of mnemonic memory. This, if you don't know, is something that aids the memory by jogging it in a natural way, without wearing you out to commit things over and over until you can't forget them.

"My school is an evening one, and my wife highly approved of it. 'If it will only teach you to remember, Augustus, I shall ask for nothing else. You remember the time you forgot to take me up to Aunt Sarah's dinner party, and how she made her will next day and disinherited us on account of it?'

"And then my wife followed with a long string of my memory discrepancies with the result that, when I again poured the story of my memory weakness into the ears of my friend Marsh next day, he said: 'You surely must learn the new mnemonic system.'

"I am now a graduate. And these are the things I daily practice. They begin at the breakfast table. I drink my coffee, munch my roll, take my eggs, and read the morning paper. But after that I am lost so far as trifles are concerned. At least I used to be so. Now I can carry out a programme for an entire day, attending to my business and forgetting nothing outside of it.

"At the breakfast table, over the rolls and coffee, my wife will say: 'Augustus, I wish you would stop to-day on your way down town and tell the man to come up and take down the awnings. They look bad on the windows so late in the season.'

"Immediately, without waiting for her to make another request, I spring from my seat at the breakfast table and go to the hatrack. I take my hat, and, tucking my handkerchief under the leather sweatband so a little of it will fall over my forehead, I hang my hat up again. I can't forget the awnings with that piece of handkerchief falling over my eyes.

"Then my wife, who is a dear, methodical housewife, says: 'And, Augustus, dear, while you are down that way please look at window curtains. You know I want a new set for the parlor dreadfully—and my birthday is coming.'

"Making an excuse to get into the hall again, I loop up the handkerchief so that it will form a little curtain fold. I return to the dining room. The next time my wife speaks, it is to remind me that I have promised to get theatre tickets for Wednesday night, and that I must stop for them on my way up town. This is a little more difficult to manage, but I do it by cutting a square of pasteboard in a dozen pieces, the size of a ticket, and putting them inside the palm of my gloves, to be left there until I start for home.

"I have promised to write to a military academy about our son Fred's possible entrance, and for this I put a tiny swordlike paper cutter in my hat, and for the letter which I always write to my mother Mondays I put a photograph of the old lady—a battered one, it is true—into my hat, and when it falls out it is sure to remind me of the letter. The only real lapse I've had I'll tell you about.

"My wife and I have a great many northside friends. We dine up there about once a week, and on those days, to remind me of the fact, I always hang my hat on a very high peg. That says plain as words, 'You dine way up town to-night.' If it is on a high peg on the west wall of my office it means, 'You dine on the north side.'

"Well, I hung my hat on the high peg that morning, being reminded by turning up the legs of my trousers a little higher than usual before I left home to do this, and I passed a pleasant morning easy in my mind. By and by a friend came in. 'Hello,' said he, 'I've come to pay that bet. What bet?' Well, that's pretty good. The bet I made you that you'd forget to go to lunch with me the other day, which you won by writing all the morning with a doughnut stuck on the end of your pen. And now I'm ready to pay the forfeit—a new hat. Out we went. I grabbed my hat off the high peg, and when I came back I forgot, of course, to hang the new one up high again.

"About 5 o'clock I started homeward. I got off at Twenty-second Street to get Mary a few violets, and when I got home I was feeling very well contented with the world. I rang the doorbell, but no one opened the door. After a little wait I went around to the side door—we live on a corner. For some reason I had put on my black suit of clothes, and I knew my keys were not in the pockets, but I felt for them. They were not there, so I went back and rang the bell again. No one came. 'Mary is out,' said I, 'and she has given the girls an afternoon out. I will sit on the stoop and wait for her—after I try all the windows.'

"I went diligently all around the house and finally scaled the back fence, knowing I could get into the cellar better that way than by breaking a window on the street. I did get into the cellar, and after crawling through the best part of a ton of coal and getting all spiders, cobwebs, and dirt, I at length got into the kitchen, but not until I had to burst open the door leading from the cellar steps into the kitchen.

"I got up to my room very dirty and very cross. The bunch of violets I had thrown in the coal bin. 'A woman who stays out gadding and leaves her husband keyless and hungry doesn't deserve violets,' I said, as I washed off the dirt. But where was Mary? I began to get very anxious. I paced the floor and looked out of the window on all sides of the house.

"Finally, as a sort of relief, I sought my library—the place where I always go to read my paper a few minutes before dinner. Ah, here was a letter from Mary—tipped up against her photograph and with my pipe across it. It read thus to my horrified eyes:

"'Dear Boy: I place this note here to remind you that we dine up town to-night. I know if you come home by accident you will go to the library first, and will see this note before you have been home a minute. I have been so worried ever since I slipped the latch key into your coat-tail pocket for fear you would find it and go home as usual—although I have great faith in the mnemonic system.'

"Poor Mary! I glanced at the clock. It was a quarter to 8! It was too late to go to the north side, for Mary might return at any minute, looking for me. And did she return? Yes, at midnight, punctually, while I waited for her in feverish suspense. 'Why, we all went down to put Cousin John on the cars,' she said, 'and if you will look in the crown of your old hat you will see the picture of the car which I pasted there this morning for you, in case you should not be able to come up to dinner.'

"And that was the time the system failed. But does it often fail? No, indeed! It works capitally. Do you notice the finger of that glove? It is tied with a thread. That is to remind me to get my wife some blue linen cord at down-town prices."

Asphyxiated by Gas.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. John J. Mahoney, aged parents of T. J. Mahoney, were found unconscious in their home this morning, asphyxiated by escaping gas. Mr. Mahoney may live, but Mrs. Mahoney cannot recover.

She Wasn't Sixteen.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

"Mrs. Fewyears tells me she wasn't sixteen when she was married."

"Well, I should say she wasn't. She was twenty-nine."

No imitation so good as the real.
Look out for infringing Bromos

GRAND JURORS ARRAIGNED

The Jersey City Water Board Calls Them Conspirators.

NEW PHASE OF THE WATER FIGHT

The Presentment Is Referred to as Malicious, Slanderous, Libellous and Mendacious.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 9.—The Street and Water Commissioners have prepared a reply to the presentment made by the Grand Jury Friday evening in regard to the water supply. Their statement is, in part, as follows:

The members of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of Jersey City have read the presentment of the Hudson County Grand Jury upon the water question. Had our board been indicted instead of presented, our duty would plainly be to arrest and criminally prosecute the conspirators within and out of the Grand Jury who attempted to indict this board. This board, however, only intends to briefly and simply reply to the presentment with facts; but before so doing, it intends to make it plain that we are citizens doing a public service, expecting public criticism, but as citizens we have the right to object to slanders, libels, and conspiracies which, if allowed uninterrupted progress, will tend to bring us into odium as a board and damage us as individuals, and we will use all lawful means, as provided by the laws of the State, to check a conspiracy similar to the one which has just culminated, in the presentment made by the present Grand Jury on Thursday last—a conspiracy which is so easily located that the boldness of the principals and the malicious avidity of the Grand Jury to join in the mendacious mess is only valuable as a passing event in the spirit of our times.

"The presentment rambles on many subjects, lacks continuity of arraignment, and, after apparently disposing of a matter, repeats it.

"The Grand Jury say that the reservoir at Belleville had more water than the Jersey City reservoirs. They are right in that, as the reservoirs were built to produce that result. The Belleville reservoir is at the highest elevation. That reservoir is kept full of water because it receives the product of the pumps, which can pump largely in excess of the daily consumption. The Jersey City reservoirs are auxiliary for certain sections of the city. The carrying capacity of the pipes across the meadows to these reservoirs is not sufficient for Jersey City when the city is using a large quantity of water, especially in the midsummer, and in midwinter, when the public allows the water to run very freely. In the first case to cool it, and in the second to keep it from freezing. The gates in the pipes crossing the meadows are kept wide open at all times. This statement about the gates being closed is an old one, and is always used by the unthinking to account for any scarcity of water in the high-service reservoirs.

"Our board prefers this temporary criticism at these temporary periods as to the causes for the scarcity of water rather than to put the city to the expense of several hundred thousand dollars for a new pipe line, as the pumps are able to pump more water into the Belleville reservoir than the city needs.

"The Belleville reservoir holds about 12,000,000 gallons of water. The consumption of the city averages 22,000,000 gallons daily. This fact disposes of the Grand Jury directions to this board as to what tides to pump; to stop pumping continuously during every twenty-four hours would leave the city without a sufficient supply of water to meet its demands.

"A reckless Grand Jury may create that condition; this board will not. The Grand Judy itself recommends a larger reservoir at Belleville to obviate the difficulty. This board resents the criticism of the Belleville plant and supports the good condition of the woprks and its thorough maintenance by low pay rolls, small supplies at reasonable prices, cheapened coal consumption, increased head of water, extensive repairs and improvements, and no water purchased from the Hoboken Water Company. The chief engineer of the pumping works dwas not on hand to receive the Grand Jurors at the time of their only visit on a certain Sunday afternoon after 4 o'clock, for the reason that he was up the river at that identical time to confer with us after a recent heavy rain, by instruction of this board. The statement that no one was in charge is more than a falsehood. It is a falsehood which is backed by a committee and indorsed by twenty-three men, members of the Grand Jury.

This board has never had and has not now any interest in a new water supply for Jersey City apart from what it thinks is the duty it owes to the public. It believes that the judgment of our citizens is for some relief from our present supply and it alone has the power to start the movement to attain it, which cannot be completed without the concurrence of the Board of Finance and the approval of the Mayor. It recently prepared sepcifications for a new supply and sent them to the Board of Finance with the request that they be advertised for ten days, the time allowed the Mayor to consider them, the intention being to afford ample opportunity for criticism before his action upon them, such action not being taken until the tenth day. Immediately upon his approval of them, the Board of Trade and the Aldermen passed resolutions prepared by a water agitator on the water question, and, instead of the Finance Board allowing the specifications to be printed for the benefit of the public, that board took no action whatsoever in that line.

A combined attack at once broke out against the specifications. The Board of Finance passed resolutions similar to those passed by the Board of Trade and the Aldermen. Had the Grand Jury desired to know how they were prepared, they should not have been satisfied with answers of persons who have no authority to prepare them. This board was not before the Grand Jury and was not requested to give information about the origin of the specifications. When the latter were adopted by this board their so-called "paternity" was established; this board fathered them; the law gave us that authority. There is no definite attack made on these specifications. They were drawn to get a water supply; they would do so. They aimed at a gravity supply, and the Grand Jury is right in its use of the State maps in showing where it would come from, viz., the Rockaway Valley. It is wrong in saying that it limited bidding. The last public bidding showed three bidders from that valley, and this number could be indefinitely increased to as many as could carry out financially the contract.

Now as to the law of last Winter referred to. This board was not then in existence, and the logic of this part of the presentment is curious. It states that that law, the creation of this board, and the specifications were a necessary combination, yet the board was created, and the specifications produced without such a law being passed. If the scandalous intimations in this connection are supported only by the same kind of logic, it were well that they die in the secret recesses of the Grand Jury room. The law referred to, we are informed, simply enables cities of the State which might hereafter contract for a water supply to have the right of eminent domain, such as Newark has.

The defense of a polluted water supply in the reference to Paris, and the good water of the Seine, fifteen leagues from Paris, is curious; the Passaic evidently does not ferment like the Seine, and if we move the pump fifteen leagues from Paterson we would pump from the ocean at Asbury Park, where the Senator lives who introduced the State Water bill. The recommendations made to us are impracticable. To build intercepting sewers is to tax communities polluting the river, and they will meet the proposition with legislative resistance. The Passaic is a navigable stream, and to prevent the tidal sewage from Newark, the United States Government would have to authorize the building of a dam. These problems were presented to the public many years ago by Mr. Andrew Clark and were abandoned as impracticable. The unfinished reservoir in Jersey City, if finished, would not provide additional storage, while the present mains over the meadows are not large enough to fill the present reservoirs. As to the stoppage of the pollution by legal means, we are prepared to assist the Corporation Counsel, and we are considering that subject and will receive suggestions pertinent to it. We will have the advantage of the Grand Jury, because the offered legal advice will be publicly given.

SISTER KILLED, BROTHER BADLY HURT

Run Over by a Burlington Train at Riverside Station, Near Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Miss Ada Schultz was instantly killed and her brother, Edward Schultz, was seriously injured by a westbound freight train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Riverside Station last night. Another brother, Emil Schultz, narrowly escaped a similar fate.

The three were on their way to a dance, and had waited at the crossing to allow an east-bound passenger train to pass. After the passage of the train, they stepped on the other track, and were struck by a westbound train. They were the children of a wealthy quarryman.

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FATHER BURKE'S NEW CHARGE

The Priest Who Once Incurred the Displeasure of Archbishop Corrigan Now Wins Promotion.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The Rev. Dr. Burke, who until yesterday was assistant pastor of Our Lady of Good Counsel Church, in East Ninetieth Street, New-York, took charge of Rosendale parish today, and said mass there this morning. The former pastor, Father Gleason, has been ill for some time, and has gone South.

It is understood that the appointment of Dr. Burke was made at the earnest solicitation of Archbishop Satolli. Dr. Burke was formerly a professor in the Catholic seminary at Troy. He was one of the few who refused to sign the paper circulated through the archdiocese indorsing the action of Archbishop Corrigan in suspending Dr. McGlynn. For this he was promptly removed from the seminary, and assigned as assistant to Father Ducey. Before he had his trunks unpacked at St. Leo's he received another notice commanding him to go up the Hudson, to Highland Falls. He remained there as assistant to Fathers McGinley and O'Keefe for over six years.

When the Papal Allegate arrived in this country the treatment of Dr. Burke was brought to his notice. Satolli suggested to Archbishop Corrigan that a change from Highland Falls to a more important parish was due Dr. Burke. He was then transferred to New-York, and made first assistant to Father O'Kelly, on East Ninetieth Street. His promotion to be administrator of Rosendale parish is regarded here as marking a new departure in the Archbishop's policy.

SHIRAKAMI GENJIRO, HERO OF JAPAN

Sir Edwin Arnold's Translation of the Young Bugler's Great Eulogy.

Sir Edwin Arnold has translated for The London Daily Telegraph an extract from a letter written to him by an officer in Marshal Yamagata's Corean army, saying, "I send you the inclosed true account of the death of Shirakami Genjiro, a young soldier, who was the first man killed at the battle of Sŏng-Hwan."

Shirakami Genjiro,
Bugler in the line!
You shall let our Westerns know
Why the kiku* shine;
Why the Sun-flag, gleaming
Bright from field to field,
Drives the dragon screaming,
Makes the pig-tails yield.

Shirakami Genjiro
(Okayama man)
Left his ripening rice, to go
Fighting for Japan;
Musket on his shoulder,
Bugle on his breast,
Unto each beholder
Linesman, like the rest.

* * * * * * *

He blew the charge so loud
It blared across the plain;
It rattled large and proud,
From mountain into main;
He blew so clear and soft
The pig-tails made to fly
Before the Sun-flags, borne aloft,
Could reach their enemy.

And, while he blew, the boy's blood
Fell, scarlet drop by drop,
The bugle's mouth—and his—imbrued,
Nor from the wound would stop
The prickling, tickling! Stoutly
He sounded Susumé,
The call that bids all soldiers
Close in the deadly fray.

To tune of that brave clamor
The Song-Hwan wall was won:
The fierce charge sped, the foeman fled,
The day's great work stood done.
But when they turned, victorious,
There! on the crimson ground,
Clasping his bugle, glorious,
Young Genjiro was found.

*The chrysanthemum flowers, emblems of Japan. The Hi-no-maru, a red sun on a white ground, is the standard of Japan, and the dragon, on a yellow ground, of China.

"Taking Him a Peg Down."

Dr. Brewer says that the custom of drinking out of a huge wooden bowl with pins or pegs at fixed intervals was common among our Saxon ancestors, and was introduced by St. Dunstan to prevent brawling. By the rules of good fellowship, a drinker was to stop drinking only at a pin, and, if he drank beyond it, was to drink to the next one:

No song, no laugh, no jovial din
Of drinking wassail to the pin.
Longfellow, "Golden Legend."
—Notes and Queries.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

SOMETHING VERY NICE—Work Tables. You would know from their variety that the Holidays were just around the corner.

Dark Mahogany Tables, graceful of shape, fine of finish—beautiful without a stroke of the delicate hand-carving that many have. One or two drawers—room enough and to spare for fancy work and sewing implements. Dainty Birch and Oak Tables, shorter, broader, higher, more drawers. No thread tangles in the spool drawer; it has two dozen or more divisions.

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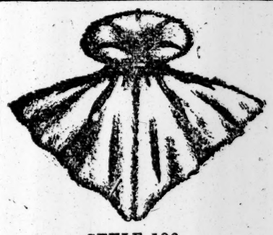

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ST. XAVIER'S FEAST DAY

Delegate Satolli Celebrates a Pontifical Mass.

DEAF-MUTES HAVE HIM AS A GUEST

In the Sign Language They Sing for Him and He Confers on Them the Blessing of Pope Leo XIII.

Francis Satolli, titular Archbishop of Lepanto, Monsignor, and Delegate of Pope Leo XIII. to the United States, celebrated pontifical mass in the Jesuit Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street, yesterday morning, and gave to the observance of the feast of St. Francis Xavier an official solemnity that it has never known before in this country. In the sanctuary with the Papal Delegate was the Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, Archbishop of New-York.

There was present an immense congregation that filled not only the pews and aisles, but every inch that could accommodate even part of a person. And even on the sidewalk hundreds waited until the ceremony was over. The church, beautiful in itself, was made more beautiful with flowers. The altar, ablaze with candles, was banked with lilies and roses and palms.

Mgr. Satolli entered the sanctuary preceded by a cross bearer and four candle bearers, and attended by many priests and acolytes. His immediate attendants were the deacons of honor, the Rev. F. Spillane, S. J., and the Rev. Edward S. Fink, S. J. The deacon of the mass was the Rev. Peter J. O'Carroll, S. J., and the sub-deacon David H. Buel, S. J. The Rev. Thomas E. Murphy, S. J., was assistant priest, and William S. Singleton, S. J., was master of ceremonies.

Archbishop Corrigan's deacons of honor were the Rev. H. C. Denny, S. J., and the Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer, S. J. His assistants were his secretary, the Rev. Henry T. Newey, and the Rev. Philip Cardella, S. J.

Among the other priests in the sanctuary were Vicar General John M. Farley, the Very Rev. Charles H. Colton, Vice Chancellor; the Rev. Hector Papi, secretary of the Apostolic Delegate; the Very Rev. William L. Penney, the Rev. James H. McGean, the Rev. John Edwards, and the Rev. James J. Flood, diocesan consultors; the Rev. George Fargis, S. J., of Georgetown University, District of Columbia; the Rev. Michael C. Dolan, S. J., of St. Aloysius's College; the Rev. Thomas J. Gavenon, S. J., the Rev. Patrick O'Neill, S. J., of Fordham College; the Rev. Neil M. McKinnon, S. J., of St. Lawrence Church; the Rev. John Harpes, S. J., rector of St. Peter's College, Jersey City, and all the priests of St. Francis Xavier's College.

After the mass, Vicar General Joseph F. Mooney preached the sermon and Mgr. Satolli pronounced the benediction.

The members of the Xavier Deaf-Mute Union, numbering about 400 men and women, tendered a reception to Mgr. Satolli in the afternoon in the theatre of St. Francis Xavier's College. It was probably the most unique affair that the Papal Delegate has attended in this country.

The reception was under the direction of John F. O'Brien, President of the union, and Father Stadelman, who conducts services for the deaf-mutes every Sunday. The programme was entirely musical. The deaf-mute choir, numbering eleven men, occupied seats on the stage, while behind the scenes Dr. Fernand D'Orbessan led a vocal choir of boys. At the rear of the stage was placed a bronze bust of Pope Leo XIII., flanked on each side by a palm tree.

Previous to the entrance of Mgr. Satolli, the audience entertained itself with animated conversations in the sign language. The air seemed full of twisting fingers, all moving at once. A few mutes were able to express their pleasure in short, inarticulate exclamations.

Mgr. Satolli entered the hall about 4:45 P. M., followed by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, Bishop Wigger of Newark, Bishop McFaul of Trenton, the Rev. T. E. Murphy, President of the college; Father Denny, Father Cardella, Father O'Connor, Father McGlovern, Father Spillane, and Father Fink. The Papal Delegate wore a scarlet beretta, and his black robe was encircled at the waist by a scarlet sash. The audience rose and remained standing until he and the attending clergymen had taken seats. Then the strange programme was begun.

President O'Brien stepped to the centre of the stage, bowed, and began gesticulating. At the same time, Father Stadelman, standing in the wings, read, in Latin, a salutatory welcoming the Papal Delegate in the name of the deaf-mutes under the tutelage of the Jesuits of New-York. Mgr. Satolli watched with the deepest interest every motion of President O'Brien, who timed his hand-talk with such precision that he concluded the address just as Father Stadelman pronounced the last syllable. There was another burst of applause as Mr. O'Brien retired, and Mgr. Satolli clapped his hands and seemed much delighted.

The Advent hymn, "Regina Coeli," was the second number on the programme. Both choirs joined in it. The boys' choir behind the scenes sang the hymns, while the choir of deaf-mutes rendered it in signs. There were four solos, rendered vocally by Father D'Orbessan and in the sign language by James Russell, James F. Donnelly, John P. O'Brien, and Henry J. Kennedy. Each soloist stepped in turn to the front and followed Father D'Orbessan with his hands.

After each solo came the chorus, "Drop dew, ye heavens, from above, and let the clouds rain, O Just One." These words the deaf mutes interpreted very prettily. The hands were first raised, as if in adoration, and then at the words, "let the clouds rain," they were dropped with a graceful, sweeping motion. "O Just One" was expressed by bringing the right hand up with another graceful sweep, and lightly touching the lips and the forehead with the forefinger. Every movement was made in unison and perfect time.

A prayer for the Sovereign Pontiff, beginning "Oremus pro Pontifico nostro Leone," was next chanted by both vocal and mute choirs, and was followed by the Prayer of St. Francis Xavier: "O God, Thou art the object of my love." Thomas J. Grogan, one of the mute choir, repeated it to an organ accompaniment.

Three six-year-old boys, Eddie Russell, Bennie Donnelly, and Tommy Lloyd, whose fathers are members of the mute choir, then trotted on the stage and very quickly proved that they were not afflicted like their parents. They repeated together a short petition in rhyme, asking Satolli to bestow upon them and their friends the Papal blessing, remembering that Christ was kind to little children.

The "Te Deum" ("Holy God, we praise Thy name,") was rendered by both choirs in chorus, and then Father Murphy spoke.

"His Excellency," he said, "desires me to express for him his pleasure at this reception, and to thank you for it. He regrets his inability to address this audience personally, and will grant the Papal blessing."

Satolli and all the clergymen rose, and so did the audience. Then the Delegate gave the blessing, and immediately started up the aisle, followed by the Bishops and priests. The audience very soon afterward left the hall.

Satolli pronounced the benediction at the service in St. Francis Xavier's Church last evening, and he will celebrate early mass in the college chapel this morning. He will attend the cathedral fair, in the Grand Central Palace, this evening, and there will receive an illuminated address. He will probably leave for Washington to-morrow.

Patented Another Man's Idea.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

It appears that a New-York man has taken advantage of a friend and subscriber of ours who lives up on the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railway. A day or two after the Quantico train robbery our friend and subscriber wrote out and we published a long description of a plan to beat would-be train robbers with jets of scalding steam. The general idea was not new. It had been suggested before, but nobody else in probably ten or twelve years had gone to the trouble to figure out and publish just where every steam cock should be placed for the purpose of best cooking the prospective robbers before they could get away. Our friend and subscriber did all of this; and now a New-Yorker has gone to work and patented the whole scheme, including the rubber joints between cars.

Madame Nordica
on
An Operatic Singer's Career

What it means and calls for; the best training; what is essential; a public singer's life; how success is had,—told in a practical article by the famous singer in the Christmas issue of

The Ladies' Home Journal

10 CENTS ON ALL NEWS-STANDS
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The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

REPORTED TO HAVE FOUR WIVES

Bigamist Copery Took All the Money of His First Spouse and Then Deserted Her in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 9.—The Police Department has been notified of the arrest, at Cleveland, Ohio, of Frank A. Copery, who until recently was a resident of this city. Copery is charged with bigamy. Wife No 1 lives on Maryland Avenue, this city. Her name is Mrs. Susanna Copery, and she was married to the prisoner in 1884. Miss Addie M. Stoler of Wadsworth, Ohio, is his other wife.

Copery left Baltimore last July, and his wife knew nothing of his whereabouts until three months ago, when she received a letter from him, mailed at Dayton, Ohio. Copery stated that he had been sick and was unable to work. He closed with an appeal for assistance. His wife sent him a few dollars then, and later on made other remittances, in answer to his appeals. His letters were filled with such expressions as "My birdie," "My own love," "This separation is killing me," and "Darling, send me money to come home to you." During all this time Copery was paying attentions to Miss Stoler, whose home at Wadsworth was only a short distance from Dayton. The courtship ended in their marriage last month.

Three weeks ago a letter from Wife No. 1 fell into the hands of Wife No. 2, and Copery confessed and begged for mercy. The father of Wife No. 2 threatened to prosecute Copery, and he fled to Cleveland, where he was arrested. Mrs. Copery No. 1 will give evidence against the bigamist before a notary public. The police officials are investigating the statement that soon after Copery married Wife No. 1, in Baltimore, he married an estimable young woman in New-York City and deserted her, after living with her a few months. She learned that he had another wife living, and had the marriage annulled. It is said that he has still another wife living in Europe. Wife No. 1 had $1,500 when she was led to the altar by Copery. Under pretext of needing that amount to further some business enterprises, in which he alleged he was engaged, he succeeded in securing possession of the money, and, after he had squandered it, he deserted her.

Copery was born in Switzerland of French parentage. He is about forty years old and is said to be of good family. He is well educated. His occupation, part of the time while living in Baltimore, was that of an artist.

Russian Popular Proverbs.

From The Paris Figaro.

The Czar, too, dies when his time has come.

Even the Czar is muddy when he has walked in mud.

The Czar's crown does not protect him against headache.

The Czar's lungs cannot put out the sun.

Even the Czar's ox has no more than two horns.

Even the Czar's back would bleed if it were whipped with a knout.

A Czar always passes for a healthy man.

To talk ill of a Czar, even of a dead Czar, is dangerous.

Even before a blind Czar one must bow.

It is better to be a Prince than to be called a Czar.

The blind Grand Duke may become a Czar, but he will not see the more.

The rope would break if one tried to hang the Czar with it.

The Czar is very powerful, but he is not all powerful.

The Czar is God's cousin, but not his brother.

The Czar does not live in the poor man's hut; that is why he does not know the latter's misery.

The Czar's arm is long, but it does not reach heaven.

Even the Czar's vinegar is not sweet.

Even the Czar's hand has only five fingers.

The Czar's voice has an echo, even where there are no mountains.

A fat Czar is not heavier for death than a thin beggar.

A drop of water in the eye of the Czar costs the country many handkerchiefs.

A Czar in a desert is not worth one man.

Only one man may be Czar, but many men may like a Czar.

If a Czar is a versifier, pity the poets.

Near the Czar, near honor.

When the Czar squints the Ministers are one-eyed and the peasants blind.

The Czar may drink wine, but it is only blood that flows in his veins.

Nobody would take off his hat before a barefooted Czar.

When the Czar snuffs the people sneeze.

When the Czar dies even the moujik would not change with him.

When the Czar shall make a present to you of an egg you shall have to give him a fowl.

The one whom the Czarina hates receives contempt for the lady of the Court.

That Nuisance, Old People.

Old people hold on too tenaciously to their ideas. That is the reason why those good people in the Fijian Islands kill their parents when they grow old. They aid in this way evolution, while we impede progress in making the aged academicians.—Le Jardin d'Epicure. Anatole, France.

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Every one perfect, whether it costs $1.00 or $100.00.
The Improvements (our patents) make "THE MILLER" A Perfect Lamp.
Particulars cannot be given here, but we **assure** you **it will pay** to see "The Miller." Established 1844. We make a **complete** assortment of Lamps, Brass Tables with Onyx Tops, &c.—many designs specially
Beautiful for Christmas Gifts.
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A TURKEY STOPPED THE TRAIN

Hustled from Its Perch, It Fell on the Bell Rope and the Engineer Obeyed the Signal at Once.

OXFORD, Penn., Dec. 9.—The east-bound passenger train on the Lancaster, Oxford and Southern Railroad was stopped by a turkey hen at an early hour this morning. As the engine was pulling up a grade, it passed under the limb of a large tree, on which several turkeys were roosting, in front of Ralph Cloudenin's farm mansion.

The exhaust steam from the stack was so strong that it

NEW PUBLICATIONS

WORKS OF FICTION.

Mr. Cable's New Novel.

JOHN MARCH, SOUTHERNER. By George W. Cable. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Cable's new novel is an excellent example of the best kind of work the American novelist is now turning out. It has character in plenty; its personages are drawn directly from the life; the scenic background is admirable, and the story is natural and reasonable. But "John March, Southerner," lacks animation, sparkle, the throb of vital passion. It does not thrill, and, although it treats of personages and scenes comparatively new to fiction, the reader is not impressed by the sense of novelty. It is not certain that these lacking qualities are essential to a good novel, but without them no work of fiction can obtain extraordinary vogue. Of its own moderate, and rather placid kind, this is an unusually good story. Any one who takes the pains to read it through will feel that he has been amply repaid for his trouble.

The narrative begins just at the close of the civil war, and the place is one of the Southern States, which Mr. Cable chooses to call Dixie, on the banks of "that true Swanee River, not of the maps, but which flows forever, far, far away, through the numbers of imperishable song." The main incidents, however, occur in the eighth decade of this century, and we have an epilogue, which brings the fortunes of the characters up to last year. The novel may therefore be accepted as a picture of life in one of the conquered States in the reconstruction period, when the Ku Klux rode at night, and in the later period of vast land speculations. The personages, with one or two exceptions, are all types of Southern character, and the "unreconstructed" predominates.

John March, the hero, is the only son of a dear old ante-bellum magistrate, a gentleman in every deed and thought, in spite of his poverty and provincialisms. John is eight years old when the war closes, and grows up with a hearty contempt for radicals and "carpet-baggers." He is, truth to tell, not a very imposing hero—merely an honest, hot-tempered, narrow-minded, mistaken fellow, who is always easily gulled, but who never forgets duty and honor. He is a splendid specimen of physical manhood, and a child of the woods and the hills, and the reader admires him warmly, though he may not respect all his idiosyncracies.

John's love story is not out of the common and is not at all surprising. We make up our minds at the very beginning, when he is eight and Barbara Garnet is five years old, that they will grow up to love each other and be happily married, and that is the upshot of the story. But, quite apart from John, who has false ideals and learns to correct them; who has follies which he outgrows, and a temper which he learns to control, and a hundred thousand acres of land of which he is robbed; and apart, too, from Barbara, who is a sweet, sensible, vivacious Southern girl, there is plenty of interest in Mr. Cable's story.

The intentional and perfectly controlled lawlessness of Southern life just after the war is pictured with excellent skill. The types of the Southern darky are admirably portrayed, and Cornelius Leggett, the bad yellow man, slave, legislator, blackmailer—a fellow devoid of honesty and any sense of decency, and yet with a human heart in his bosom that beats on occasion—is a masterly bit of delineation. The whites are treated with equal skill, but we fear that Mr. Cable's former neighbors in the South will reproach him for writing this work, as they have for writing other books, not because his Confederate General, who practically sets to work when peace is declared to rebuild his fortune and becomes a radical, turns out to be a perfectly honest man, while his best exponent of the old chivalry, daring soldier, theologue, and orator, reader of Addison, and trainer of gentle-born youth is found to be an adulterer, blackguard, and thief; but because of the skill with which Mr. Cable transforms the everyday speech of these people into a picturesque dialect. Now, few of us speak literary English. The spoken language of Oxford and the West End of London, of New-York, and Boston differs as widely as the dialects of Yorkshire and the lumber region of Vermont. Mr. Cable reflects the vocal peculiarities of his Southern friends with admirably-chosen symbols, while he permits his educated Northerners to speak the language as it is written, wherefore, we fancy, his Southern friends will be annoyed.

But we would not willingly have missed Parson Tombs's speech at the Directors' meeting of the Suez Land Company, or the same clergyman's remarks when he learned of the festivities arranged in honor of his golden wedding.

Stories Gathered in India.

TALES OF THE PUNJAB. Told by the People. By Flora Annie Steel. Notes by R. C. Temple. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.50.

Mrs. Steel tells how she collected these delightful stories. She transcribed them as they came from the lips of the natives. As often as not it was the little children whose prattle gave her the materials. It is the physiognomy of these Hindu stories which is so novel. The world repeats the same story. Man's inventions, material and immaterial, have certain resemblances. It is in the finish where the distinction lies, and this at once seizes on the mind of the appreciative.

How dainty the idea of giving the size of a minute Princess by saying that she "weighed three flowers." There is one method of incantation peculiar to these Orientals. It is sorcery, brought about by the burning of human hair. Mannikins are common in the Punjab. There are many stories, which are variants of our own well-established one. There is the little braggart, Prince Victor, who, because he smashed a mosquito with his weaver's shuttle, believed he could conquer the world, and he did. The drolls are exceedingly amusing, and one little story of "Peasie and Beansie," the kind and the cross sisters, will enchant the children who hear it. The tale about the Prince who sees the rubies floating down the river is remarkable for its originality and poetic conception.

No wonder the little Punjab children lie awake of hot nights and listen to such stories. At the conclusion may be found the regulation cut-and-dried cataloguing of these stories, in the most approved modern folk-lorist's manner. When the folk-lorist has several millions of stories, properly skeletonized, we may then have something like a clue which will lead us out of the catacombs. For the present we prefer the flower, the perfume, in the story to the dry bones or dessicated stems. The illustrations in "The Tales of the Punjab" will excite attention, as they are drawn by Mr. J. L. Kipling, who is the father of a clever son.

With Local Color from Oshkosh.

THE MAN FROM OSHKOSH. A Story in Several Chapters and a Preface. By John Hicks, LL. D. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel Company. $1.25.

The "late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Peru," has, at least as a romancist, the merit of originality. Horatio Juniper is a lumberman, and Mr. Hicks must have been familiar with felling and floating logs in Wisconsin to write so cleverly about it. Horatio's early life and experiences are well told. He falls in love with Celia Brandford, who is a school teacher in the Wisconsin wilderness. They agree to become man and wife, because of congenial tastes. They both "liked David Copperfield, sponge cake and maple wax." But the course of true love, even for a man from Oshkosh, does not run smooth. Horatio's mother dies—Celia kind of throws him over, and the unhappy Oshkosh man goes to Peru.

Mr. Hicks gives an interesting account of Peruvian life, describing this republic during the flush guano period. He tells of Yellow Jack, earthquakes, weddings, funerals, and revolutions. There is something written about Peruvian young ladies in the chapter entitled "He skates on thin ice," which is not nice, and not becoming to the dignity of a Doctor of Laws. The whim or caprice of Señora Anita need not have been so particularly described. No Peruvian story can be possible without treasure trove, and the hoard of the Incas excites Horatio's attention. He finds a quantity of copper vessels. It is not possible that Horatio at a first glance did not know they were 18 carat gold. Anyhow, the Oshkosh man has $109,842.50 put to his credit. Then some timber lands of his turn up in "a deal," and the lucky Horatio has a further sum put to his order. Then he makes up to Celia again. Being a red-headed girl, she is lucky, and the last news of them as our LL. D. reports it is that they are living in Algoma Street, in Lima, we believe, (number not given.) Though Mr. Hicks does romantically kick over the traces at times, he has written an amusing book, with a Western and South American coloring.

Joseph the Red Man's Daughter.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE NEZ PERCES. By Arthur Paterson. New-York: George Gottsberger Peck.

It does not often happen that one can tell how quarrels between the whites and red skins begin, but generally it is the fault of the former. Mr. Paterson takes the case of the Nez Percé tribes. He follows out somewhat the true course of events and has a good deal of romance thrown in. The heroine is Miss Winnetka Nez Percé, who is the daughter of Joseph Nez Percé and a white mother. Winnetka had been educated at a private school near Cleveland, Ohio, and had all the accomplishments. Suddenly her father calls on her, appeals to her love for him, and she follows him to Idaho.

The author does not present the United States officer in his best light and makes a low rascal out of Capt. Hebler. Lady Wyn is at once thrown into the barbaric ways of her father's people, and Indian habits are graphically described. There are many escapes and fights in the story. Maybe, after all, Winnetka did not have what white young ladies would call "a real nice time."

LITERARY NOTES.

—In the forthcoming memoirs of Sir Samuel Baker, by his executor, T. Douglas Murray, and Silva White, the correspondence and various documents are said to shed new light on Baker's career, especially with regard to his relations to Gordon and Egypt.

—Wilfrid Ward's "Life and Times of Cardinal Wiseman" will contain an account of Wiseman's relations with Pius IX., Döllinger, Gladstone, O'Connell, Pugin, the late Lord Houghton, the leaders of the Oxford movement, and Cardinal Manning, with reminiscences of Wiseman by Lord Acton, Gladstone, Cardinal Vaughan, and others. Among the matter will be letters from Döllinger, Manning, Gladstone, Beaconsfield, Lingard, Pugin, the Chevalier Bunsen, and Lord Houghton.

—Hall Caine's Christmas story, "The Mahdi," although recently revised by the author, is not a recent work. Originally it was a drama intended for a London theatre, but was withdrawn owing to religious opposition. Its present form is described as that of a Moorish romance of our own time, the scene being laid in Fez.

—Anthony Hope's first novel was called "A Man of Mark." For many years it has been out of print, but in January Mr. Hope's London publishers will issue a new edition of it. "A Man of Mark" is a story of political adventure in South America.

—"The New Womanhood: A Solution of the Woman Question," by James C. Fernald, with an introduction by Marion Harland, is announced by the Funk & Wagnalls Company.

—At a London auction recently were sold the following books at the prices named: A'Becket's "Comic History of England and Rome," 1847-8, £15 15s.; Apperley's "Life of a Sportsman," 1842, £12; Burton's "Arabian Nights," with the six supplementary volumes, £28; "Comic Almanack," 1835-53, £19 15s.; Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," 1837, £20; complete set of Norman Gale's works, £21; Boydell's "Shakespeare," from the library of Miss Boydell, £73 10s.; Mathias's "Pursuits of Literature," five volumes, with extra illustrations, 1812, £46; Scott's "Waverley Novels," Border edition, forty-eight volumes, large paper, 1892-4, £20, and Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," 1848, £18 5s.

—Dr. John Chapman, who published The Westminster Review when George Eliot contributed to it, has just died. He had also published for Prof. F. W. Newman, the Cardinal's brother, and Miss Martineau. Chapman many years ago abandoned bookselling, read medicine, and, for a long period, practiced in Paris.

—It is announced in The Athenaeum that a selection from the unpublished manuscripts left by Guy de Maupassant will shortly be issued by Ollendorff. The volume will comprise fragments of two novels on which the author was engaged when attacked by the illness which proved fatal, "L'Ame Etrangère" and "L'Angelus." Of the former, only the opening chapter had been completed when he suspended the work, that his undivided attention might be given to carrying out the idea of the latter, which had suddenly fascinated him.

—Letters of Gibbon are so rare that The Athenaeum makes a long note concerning one to be sold soon at auction in London. It is dated in March, 1789, from Lausanne, extends over four pages, and is addressed to his publisher. Many topics are touched upon—his visitors during the previous Autumn, especially Fox; the quarrel between "Bellendenus" Parr and the Bishop of Worcester, ("The Doctor has a keen pen and the Bishop is fair game," he remarks;) his "expensive honor of being elected a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies," &c.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES YEAR BOOK. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

AMONG THE ESKIMO; Or, ADVENTURES UNDER THE ARCTIC CIRCLE. By Edward S. Ellis. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company.

THE BOYS' REVOLT. A Story of the Street Arabs of New-York. By James Otis. Illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

UNE IDYLLE SOUS NAPOLEON I. Le Roman du Prince Eugène. Par Albert Pulitzer. 8vo. Paris: Firmin, Didot et Cie.

ELEMENTS OF MECHANICAL DRAWING. Use of Instruments, Geometrical Problems, and Projection. By Gardner C. Anthony. Large 16mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

THE PARSON'S MIRACLE and MY GRANDMOTHER'S GRANDMOTHER. Christmas Candle Christmas in America. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 12mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

EUREKA ENTERTAINMENTS. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company.

THE PRELUDE TO POETRY. The English Poets in the Defense and Praise of Their Own Art. Edited by Ernest Rhys. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

THE LYRIC POEMS OF EDMUND SPENSER. Edited by Ernest Rhys. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

THE SOCIAL, OFFICIAL ETIQUETTE OF THE UNITED STATES. By Madeline Vinton Dahlgren. Sixth edition. 22mo. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

SHOEMAKER'S BEST SELECTIONS FOR READING AND RECITATIONS. No. 22. Computed by Mrs. Loraine Immen. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Pennsylvania Publishing Company.

SCHOOL AND PARLOR COMEDIES. By B. L. C. Griffith. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. 30 cents.

AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Henry S. Sanford. 16mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

SPECIMENS OF EXPOSITION. Selected and edited by Hammond Lamont. 16mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.

OCCULT JAPAN; Or, THE WAY OF THE GODS. An Esoteric Study of Japanese Personality and Possession. By Percival Lowell. 12mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL ALMANAC AND PAROCHIAL LIST FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1895. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 25 cents.

THE HISTORY OF SICILY FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES. By Edward A. Freeman. Vol. IV. From the Tyranny of Dionysios to the Death of Agathokles. Edited from posthumous manuscripts, with supplements and notes by Arthur J. Evans. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $5.25.

THE WINNING OF THE WEST. By Theodore Roosevelt. Vol. III. The Founding of the Trans-Alleghany Commonwealths, 1784-1790. With map. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

GREEN PASTURES: Being Choice Extracts from the Works of Robert Greene. Made by Alexander B. Grosart. 24mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

"THE POET OF POETS." The Love Verse from the Minor Poems of Edmund Spenser. Alexander B. Grosart, Editor. 24mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

ODES AND OTHER POEMS. By William Watson. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

IN CAIRO AND JERUSALEM. An Eastern Note Book. By Mary Thorn Carpenter. 12mo. Illustrated. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.50.

LOVE AND QUIET LIFE. Somerset Idyls. By Walter Raymond. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

FOUR PERIODS IN THE LIFE OF THE CHURCH. By Henry Ferguson. 12mo. New-York: James Pott & Co. $1.25.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH ALMANAC and Year Book for 1895. Vol. LXV. 12mo. New-York: James Pott & Co. 25 cents.

THE MISSING CHORD. A Novel. By Lucy Dillingham. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham.

WANDERING ABOUT WITH TWO CHILDREN

Annie Goebeck Sent to Bellevue for Examination as to Her Sanity.

A woman, accompanied by two children, ascended the stairs of the elevated railroad at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue late Saturday night, but did not know where she wanted to go, neither had she any money to pay her fare. A policeman took the woman to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station House. The Gerry society was notified, and took her and the children to the Harlem Police Court yesterday.

The woman is a Scandinavian, and can speak little English. She told a rambling story of having lived in Pennsylvania and of having been brought on here by an old man and placed in some building, the location of which she could not tell. She said her name was Annie Goebeck, and that her husband's name was John Harris, and that he lived in Brooklyn.

In her pocket she had a letter from the Commissioner of Charities and Correction made out under the name of Mary Wiands and addressed to the Superintendent of the Flatbush Almshouse. This letter had never been opened. Her children were given into the custody of the Gerry society, and she was sent to Bellevue for examination as to her sanity.

Art Lecture at the Lotos Club.

The Art Committee of the Lotos Club has arranged for an illustrated lecture, to be delivered at the clubrooms, next Saturday evening, by W. Lewis Fraser, art manager of the Century Company. The subject will be "The Pencil and Graver in American Books for Two Hundred Years."

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

MESSRS TIFFANY & CO. have completed their preparations for the Holiday's and suggest that an early visit will afford better opportunities for deliberation and the advantages of a complete stock to select from.

TIFFANY & CO.
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

EST'D WEST 14th ST. 1807.
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK.
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS.
RUGS----RUGS----RUGS,
ALL SIZES, ALL PRICES.
Many New Designs.

With Wool on the Free List and much care in their manufacture, they are an exceptionally choice lot, and at the lowest figure ever named.

Are you looking for a present to wife, mother, daughter, or friend? Then make an early choice and you will have hit the right nail on the head.

CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106, 103 West 14th St.,
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IDEAL MUSICAL BOXES
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We invite the inspection of these fine instruments, which play any number of tunes and produce exquisite music, with the largest stock in the world to select from.

We have also just received a complete assortment of
Swiss Wood Carvings and Musical Novelties.
JACOT & SON,
39 Union Square, New-York.

GIFTS FOR ALL THE YEAR

Books on the Counters of Up-town Publishing Houses.

OLD FAVORITES AND NEW AUTHORS

A Day's Tour Among the Books of the Houses of Houghton, Macmillan, Roberts, Dutton, and Holt.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are the sole publishers of the famous New-England six. The works of Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, and Whittier come from their presses alone. Perhaps it is because of this distinction that in the quiet, bookish seclusion of their New-York home, on East Seventeenth Street, they have something that is an anomaly in publishers' habitations.

They have a genuine book parlor. Passing through the front room, with its walls and big table laden with books of all classes, its gay-colored bindings, its subdued bindings, and bindings that cannot be seen at all from the dainty coverings that protect them; then through another room, where there are more books, one comes to a charming room with soft floor coverings, soft lights, comfortable chairs and a big, cozy fireplace.

Dr. Holmes's quaint definition of happiness, "four feet on the fender," can be amplified there. There would be room in front of the cheerful blaze for the famous six to sit together and chat and gossip in their most delightful fashion. This is the literary home of the sextet. Here, royally gowned in vellum, fine calf, and levant, they hold silent but powerful sway. They are not inhospitable in this seclusion, and the dignitaries from across the water—Scott, Thackeray, Tennyson, and others—also richly arrayed, are honored guests.

Around the walls hang the pictured faces of these geniuses of America, and their admirers, who come to enjoy their works, and the pictured face of the head of the firm, which also smiles down from the wall, all seem to say it is very good.

It might be expected that the most ambitious publishers would be satisfied with such a collection, but Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have some new books and editions this year of which they are very proud. The Rubáiyát of Omar Khâyyam, with the illustrations by Elihu Vedder, in smaller size than the famous large quarto, heads this list. One of the illustrations—powerful, strong, and sweet, "The Soul's Answer"—is the first thing to meet the gaze of the book lover on the cover of their holiday bulletin for the year.

The Rubáiyát was first published as a subscription book, with only 100 copies, which were taken at once. A less expensive folio followed, which sold at $25, and later a quarto at $12.50. The exquisite beauty of the text by the astronomer-poet of Persia, and Mr. Vedder's wonderful interpretation in the illustrations were received with such genuine appreciation that this year Houghton, Mifflin & Co. feel that they have met a popular want in bringing out an edition in reduced and more convenient size. The text is complete, and biographical sketches of Khâyyam and Edward Fitzgerald, who rendered the work into English verse, are included.

Howells's "Their Wedding Journey" is the édition de luxe of the season. The binding, designed by Mrs. Henry Whitman, is full vellum, in white and gold. The illustrations, both full page and those inserted in the text, are beautifully brought out on Japanese paper. Clifford Carleton, the illustrator, went over the course of "Their Wedding Journey" to make his artistic work accurate.

A book that sets the heart strings vibrating with the real touch of human life in it is "The Last Leaf," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, that came out shortly before his death, and contains the fac simile of an autograph letter from him. In it, after his description of this old man he has watched, he says:

And if I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree
In the Spring,
Let them smile as I do now
At the old forsaken bough
Where I cling.

In his letter he says of the poem: "It was with a smile on my lips that I wrote it; I cannot read it now without a sigh of tender remembrance. I hope it will not sadden my older readers, while it may amuse some of the younger ones to whom its experiences are, as yet, only floating fancies." It is illustrated by George Wharton Edwards and F. Hopkinson Smith. A charming little book published since the poet's death is a year book, with selections taken from his works. It contains a beautiful portrait, the latest one of Dr. Holmes, and was taken in his library.

Important biographical works are the "Life and Letters of John Greenleaf Whittier," by S. T. Pickard, the poet's chosen biographer. "The Life, Letters and Diary of Lucy Larcom," Whittier's intimate friend, is written and compiled by the Rev. Dr. Addison.

By Frances Power Cobbe, the strong English writer, there is the autobiography. Then we have "The Story of a Bad Boy," by Mr. Aldrich, illustrated by A. B. Frost. Kate Douglas Wiggin has a charming edition of "Timothy's Quest." Dr. John Fiske's "History of the United States for Schools" has made itself popular for private libraries, and Joel Chandler Harris's fascinating new book, "Little Thimblefinger and His Queer Country," is dressed in a delightfully suggestive cover.

Macmillan & Co.

One of the fine art works of that earliest of English houses to find a home in America, Macmillan & Co., is Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmen," by Joseph Pennell. The 400 and more exquisite illustrations include examples from original drawings by Sir F. Leighton, Sir J. E. Millais, Sir E. Burne-Jones, F. Sandys, F. Shields, E. Pinwell, W. Small, F. Walker, Mahoney W. North, E. A. Abbey, Holman Hunt, and A. Parsons. "Albert Moore, His Life, and His Works," is a large and beautiful book with an appropriate cover of art linen, ten exquisite photogravures, and seventy illustrations of other styles.

One of Macmillan & Co.'s great works of the year is their "Complete Concordance or Verbal Index to Words, Phrases, and Passages in the Dramatic Works of Shakespeare," by John Bartlett, A. M., Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. There is also a supplementary concordance to the poems. The work has met with a greater demand even than was expected.

"The End of Elfin Town" is a charming book by Jane Barlow, with illustrations and decorations by Lawrence Housman. There is, besides the cloth edition, a beautiful édition de luxe, limited, printed on hand-made paper and bound in buckram. The complete works of Geoffrey Chaucer are in a new edition that is very satisfactory to scholars. It is edited from numerous manuscripts by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat, Fellow of Christ College, Cambridge. It is in six volumes, and represents the unremitting work of a quarter of a century. A new book by Prof. Alfred J. Church, "Stories from English History," from Julius Caesar to the Black Prince, is a popular edition, with illustrations.

"Pride and Prejudice" is a new book in the Cranford Series, and a fine edition of that charming old book. It is brought out in a popular edition and in an édition de luxe. In the same series is a new book of "Old English Songs," from various sources. It has a hundred illustrations by Hugh Thomson and an introduction by Austin Dobson. A book only out this week is an edition of "Gulliver's Travels," with 100 illustrations by Charles E. Brock. They are wonderfully good, and to the big people and the little are given very characteristic representations. The traveler in the town of the little people makes his first appearance in the gilt design on the dark green cover.

"The Fables of Aesop," selected, a new publication, has 300 illustrations after the style of the original wood engravings, and they are by Richard Heighway. The fables are retold and their history traced by Joseph Jacobs.

Macmillan & Co. are completing their edition of Dickens, which will delight lovers of the English novelist. An accurate reprint of the texts of the first editions is given, and accompanied by all the original illustrations. A number of the volumes are already out. "Little Dorrit" and "Bleak House" are in preparation. The latter will be out before Christmas. Mr. Crawford's new story, "Love in Idleness," is delightfully illustrated from drawings and photographs, and "The Stickit Minister," by S. R. Crockett, is in a fine édition de luxe.

The Rev. Dr. F. W. Farrar, Archdeacon and Canon of Westminster, has prepared "The Life of Christ as Represented in Art." It is in a single volume, bound in art linen, with appropriate illustrations. "Raphael's Madonnas," with a life of Raphael and an account of his chief works, is by Karl Károly, author of "The Paintings of Florence." It is in one volume, with reproductions of the original paintings. New and convenient editions of Mrs. Oliphant's delightful books, "The Makers of Florence" and "The Makers of Venice," are out. "More Memories," by Dean Hole, is a collection of charming papers by the man now giving lectures in this country.

Roberts Brothers.

The new edition of Molière's dramatic works, translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley, is among the most successful of the new books of Roberts Brothers of Boston, so their New-York representatives—Charles T. Dillingham & Co.—say. The edition includes the preface by Balzac, and criticisms on the author by Saint-Beuve, with portraits by Coypel and Mignard. The decorative title page is by Updike. The first two volumes are out, and the third and fourth are in press. The same translator has recently put into fine English Balzac's "Catharine de Medici," and "A Saint," by Paul Bourget.

The charming homely stories of Louisa M. Alcott are books of Roberts Brothers that are always in demand. The real life that was put into them always touches a tender spot in the hearts of her readers, old and young, and the books are constantly in demand, particularly "Little Men" and "Little Women." Those historical young people never grow old. The holiday season cannot increase the interest, for it is constant always.

"The Little Lady and the Horse" is one of the children's books of the season, and the pictures of the little lady and her boon companion are a story in themselves. There are some new stories for young people by new authors this year that have the genuineness that is particularly needed in that department of story-writing. Leigh Webster has written "Another Girl's Experience," and Jessie McDermott has illustrated it with such charming girlish pictures that it is very attractive. A. G. Plympton is a new writer who has brought out some attractive little volumes. "Dear Daughter Dorothy" is one, "Rags and Velvet Gowns" another, and "Penelope Prig, and Other Stories" the latest. The author illustrates her own stories. A gay little book of nursery rhymes is "Father Gander's Melodies for Mother Goose's Grandchildren," by Adelaide F. Samuels; it is illustrated. There are hosts of other stories, Mrs. Ewing's, Susan Coolidge's, and others', all good, but by writers not so well known.

Among the new books just out is "As a Matter of Course," by Annie Payson Call, author of "Power Through Repose," which has attracted much attention. This latter book has a similar aim—to reduce the nervous stress of the American people. "Discords," by George Egerton, will attract attention. His "Keynotes," stories in which the intellectual, pure-minded woman attempts to rise above the accepted moral laws, has been much discussed.

Among the Dutton Publications.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have a genuine storehouse of Santa Claus books for children at this season of the year. All the old friends are there—"Little Red Riding Hood," "Cinderella," "Robinson Crusoe," and interesting biographies of cats, dogs, and most of the other animals that make friends with the little ones.

The most of them have the beautiful Nuremberg coloring, and the newer ones are almost fairy books without fairy tales. "Touch and Go" and "Here and There" are apparently just like other gayly-colored picture books, but a pull at an inconspicuous little paper at the bottom of the page and, presto! there is a marvelous transformation. The little girl examining her Christmas stocking is seen to be sound asleep in her little bed, or she is feeding a tiny pony in another picture, and then the transformation takes place and little horse and little woman are in quite different scenes.

The "Peepshow" and "Panorama" pictures are entirely new this year, and the figures seem actually to have come out of the pictures as they stand off by themselves when the book is opened. A little picture boy or girl exclaims with wonder: "Oh, the things we see and do when we spend a day at the zoo." Then just beside the words is the picture, the elephant on the page in ordinary manner, and a whole menagerie of other animals standing by themselves just in front of him. There are toy books in the shape of bats and balls, footballs, guns, boats, and even in the form of Santa Claus himself, and a pretty little story is in each.

"Sable and White; the Autobiography of a Dog," is by Gordon Stables, who has written so many delightful boys' books. This one is illustrated by Harrison Weir. "Black Beauty; the Autobiography of a Horse," is out in a handsome new edition, with illustrations by John Beer. "Margaret Arnold's and Other Stories," by Mary D. Brine, is out in a genuine Christmas binding, covered with sprigs of mistletoe. "Lizette," by Emma Marshall, is another charming story for old and young, with a very pretty and appropriate cover. "Herald Sermons," by Dr. Hepworth, is one of the popular books, and there is a great demand for Phillips Brooks's "Essays and Addresses," as well as for Phillips Brooks "Calendars." Two charming little books are "Poems for Children" and "Humorous Poems," by Amy Nealy. Small books of a devotional nature, in fine leather bindings, are a feature of E. P. Dutton & Co.'s stock, as well as booklets and calendars.

Books the Messrs. Holt Have.

Henry Holt & Co. make a specialty of the higher educational works for colleges, academies, and high schools. One of their important works for young people is the "Young Folks' Cyclopaedias." This series includes the "Cyclopaedia of Common Things," "Cyclopaedia of Persons and Places," and "Cyclopaedia of Games and Sports." The latter especially is an excellent Christmas book.

"The Prisoner of Zenda," by Anthony Hope, has been the popular novel lately brought out by Messrs. Holt, and "The Indiscretion of a Duchess" and other works of Mr. Hope are always in demand. Jerome K. Jerome's popular stories are issued by Messrs. Holt, and are always popular. "His Two Men in a Boat," said Charles Holt., "shows the uncertainty of success always surrounding a new book. The readers said of it that if it only touched American life as it did that of England, it would be sure of popularity. As it was, it was published with considerable doubt as to its reception. But it hit the popular taste immediately, and there is a constant demand for it. All of Jerome's works are popular."

In the educational works of the firm the "American Science Series," with volumes on zoology, botany, chemistry, political economy, psychology, &c., is one of the foremost. Of French and German textbooks, Messrs. Holt claim to have a larger number than any other house in the city, including all the French and German books of the late Prof. Whitney of Yale.

They are also the American publishers of Taine's works. "The Modern Régime," containing the author's remarkable estimate of Napoleon, Mr. Holt says, is one of the most popular books just now. Taine is one of the writers for whose works there is always a general demand, but a demand not greatly increased by the author's death, as is usually the case with writers of a different class. Messrs. Holt publish all the works of John Stuart Mill, with the exception of his "Political Economy." J. A. Symonds's "Renaissance in Italy," &c., and are the sole publishers of Sir H. S. Maine's works.

COLGATE'S PERFUMES for Holiday Presents.

HER FIRST EARNINGS ON THE STAGE

A Pretty Little Incident Behind the Scenes in Which Mr. Palmer's Company Were the Actors.

A very pretty and somewhat sentimental scene was acted behind the curtain at Palmer's Theatre last week. One of the women who plays a minor part in "The New Woman"—a member of the "chorus," to be technically correct—approached Annie Russell, and extending toward her a little frame, said. "That is the first money I ever earned for myself. I had it framed as a souvenir of my beginning work on the stage."

Miss Russell took the frame and examined it with interest. It contained a five-dollar bill, representing the first week's salary of the girl on the stage. She had kept it as a sacred souvenir, and intended, as she said, to keep it as long as she lived. Nothing but the prospect of absolute starvation would ever induce her to change that five-dollar bill. It was a part of her life history, the monument that marked the adoption of her life work.

Miss Russell was touched, and asked permission to show the souvenir to Mrs. D. P. Bowers. The girl consented, and Miss Russell took the little frame to the dressing room of the veteran actress. The two examined it with great interest, and suddenly an idea struck Miss Russell.

"Let's put our autographs on the frame," she said, "and get the other members of the company to do the same."

Mrs. Bowers signed her name and Miss Russell did the same. Then the latter took the frame around to the different dressing rooms, and when she returned it to the ambitious young actress it was embellished with the autographs of every man and woman appearing in the cast of "The New Woman."

The memento of her début is now doubly valuable to the young woman, bearing, as it does, the testimonials of encouragement from a notable company of players.

A Private Detective in Trouble.

Robert Klune, a private detective in the employ of a local agency, wes yesterday held for examination in the Yorkville Police Court. The complainant was Mrs. Mary Goldbarth, who alleged that she employed Klune to trace her husband, who had deserted her.

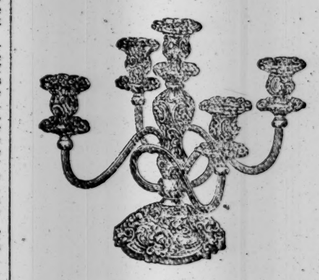
There was a warrant for the husband's arrest, but the officers had been unable to serve it. The woman says she received a paper which directed her to appear at the trial of her husband, and, believing that Klune had fulfilled his part of the contract, she paid him the sum agreed upon.

To Lay the Cathedral's Foundations.

As soon as the weather permits work will be begun on the foundations of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights.

It has been questioned whether on the site selected a foundation firm enough to support so heavy a structure could be laid. The question has now been satisfactorily settled by the examinations of Contractor Hopper, who found solid rock at depths varying from twenty to fifty feet.

Silver Plate that Wears.



Appropriate Presents In Silver.

QUALITY, DESIGN, VARIETY, FINISH OF THIS WARE IS UNSURPASSED.

MANUFACTURED BY
Meriden Britannia Co.,
Madison Square, New-York.
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Also,
46 East Fourteenth St.

CHEAP LOANS A SUCCESS

Report of the Provident Society for the First Six Months.

$195,040 EXCHANGED FOR PLEDGES

About One-Third of the Loans Repaid

—Larger Capital Is Required

—Details of the Transactions.

The Provident Loan Society has found a much larger and more immediate field for its operations than was at first anticipated. At the end of the first six months of its existence the society's business has grown to the point where double the original capital of $100,000 is needed to meet the increasing demands and opportunities. Immediate steps are to be taken to obtain additional means.

A special report giving interesting details as to the business of the society in the first six months, and suggesting plans for increasing the capital, has been made to the President, Robert W. De Forest, by James Speyer, the Treasurer.

The Provident Loan Society was incorporated in the last Legislature by a number of rich and charitable business men of New-York for the purpose of loaning money to the needy, on pledges, at a rate far below that of the regular pawnshops. Among the subscribers to the capital stock were President Seth Low of Columbia College, J. Pierpont Morgan, Oswald Ottendorfer, James Speyer, Cornelius Vanderbilt, C. C. Beaman, August Belmont, John Crosby Brown, and Jacob H. Schiff.

The society first established itself May 21, this year, in a room on the ground floor of the United Charities Building, at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, but that was soon found to be too small, and the pawnshop was moved to 279 Fourth Avenue, in the Church Mission Building.

From May 21 to Nov. 30, 162 working days, the society loaned $195,040.50 on 12,286 pledges. There were redeemed 4,494 pledges by the repayment of $65,397, leaving outstanding Nov. 30 7,792 pledges, on which $129,733.50 had been loaned. Loans were made for one year, with the privilege to the borrower of repaying at any time, and in installments of not less than $1.

Loans ranged from $1 as minimum, to $100, the maximum. The maximum was advanced on 117 pledges, of which 30 were redeemed. The average amount loaned was $15.87. The average amount of loan redeemed was $14.53, leaving the average amount of loan outstanding $16.65.

The charge for interest, in accordance with the society's rules, was 1 per cent. per month or any fraction of a month, but a second or subsequent full month was charged only where three days had elapsed. No charge was made for tickets, for storing goods, or for wrapping or storage.

Out of the 12,286 pledges, 11,116 were jewelry, clocks, and musical instruments, and 1,140 were clothing.

There were a great many laborers, mechanics, and small storekeepers among the borrowers. About one-half, it is estimated, were Hebrews from the lower east side. There were many Americans and Germans, and comparatively few Irish, Italians, and French.

Many pledges were taken from persons living out of town, and one package was sent by express from Texas. The greatest amount was pledged in June.

The following table shows the course of the society's business:

Period.	Amount Loaned	Amount Repaid.	Interest Rec'd.
May 21 to 30	$12,161.00	$451.50	$3.87
June	36,536.50	4,128.50	39.85
July	33,408.50	5,204.50	66.85
August	33,474.50	9,220.00	148.78
September	25,467.00	15,944.00	350.25
October	26,543.50	13,341.00	350.30
November	27,449.50	17,017.50	501.66
May 21 to Nov. 30, 1894	$195,040.50	$65,307.00	$1,461.56

The interest paid and accrued up to Nov. 30 amounted to $6,085.86, more than enough to pay all operating expenses. By Sept. 5 the whole capital of $100,000 was outstanding in loans, and, by authorization of the society, Treasurer Speyer borrowed $40,000 at 5 per cent., giving notes maturing the last day of the present year.

Treasurer Speyer estimates that the present office and working force could use a capital of $250,000, with very little increase in expense, promising a return of $22,500 net, of which $15,000 would be paid to stockholders and $7,500 put in a reserve fund. The profits are limited by charter to 6 per cent. of the capital.

Three plans are suggested by Mr. Speyer for providing extra capital. First, by the issue of extra stock or certificates of contribution; second, by the sale of deb

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Grand Duchess.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Manxman.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Anamies.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Twelfth Night.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—McKenna's Flirtation.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Pacific Mail.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Das Zweite Gesicht.
KOSTER & BIALS, 24th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in Old Nuremberg.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—Mignon.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—To Nemesis.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety.

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The Path We Make.

One line of trodden earth seems to you the same as another. But look! Is the path you are walking on fairly straight from point to point, yet deflected to avoid short rises and falls, and is it worn to grade? That is, does it plow a deep way through little humps and hillocks something as a street is cut down to grade? If you see this path before you, you may be sure that it is made by the heavy shuffle of workingmen's feet.

A path that wavers from side to side, especially if the turns be from one bush to another, and that is only a light trail making an even line of wear over the inequalities of the ground—that is a path that children make. The path made by the business man—the man who is anxious to get to work at one end of the day, and anxious to get to his home at the other—is generally a good piece of engineering. This type of man makes more paths in this country than he does in any other. He carries his intelligence and his energy into every act of life, and even in the half-unconscious business of making his own private trail he generally manages to find the line of least resistance in getting from one given point to another.—Scribner's Magazine.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	36	41	3:30 A. M.	42	44
6 A. M.	36	41	6 P. M.	41	39
9 A. M.	38	42	9 P. M.	42	38
12 M.	42	43	12 P. M.	43	36

Average temperature yesterday.....40½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....40
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....38
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, variable winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 10, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THERE SHOULD BE A RECORD.

It is plain enough that nothing but devotion to the interests of the Sugar Trust will prevent the removal, by the Senate, of the discriminating duty on raw sugar from Germany and the protective differential of 1-8 of a cent a pound on refined sugar. It remains to be seen whether the Trust's influence is sufficient to prevent that action which honesty, respect for treaty agreements, patriotic regard for the welfare of our export trade, and the interests of consumers of sugar demand at this time. The question of revenue is not involved, for the removal of these additional duties would not disturb the revenue-producing duty of 40 per cent.

Our dispatches show that, notwithstanding the unwise decision of the conference of Senate Democrats which seems to exclude consideration of the pending proposition for the repeal of these two duties, there are Democratic Senators who are inclined to insist that there shall be a vote, if not upon the bill itself, then at least upon a motion to take it up. We hope that their inclination will become a confirmed purpose.

There are weighty reasons, aside from all questions of protective policy or Trust interests, which ought to induce every Senator to ask for the consideration of the proposed repeal of the discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent, and which ought, in our opinion, to insure a unanimous vote for that repeal. This duty was imposed in violation of a treaty. This fact alone should be enough to condemn it. In addition, however, it is well known that the exaction of it has caused the adoption by Germany of a retaliatory policy which theratens to affect very injuriously our large export trade with that country in provisions and other products. Really, the duty would be a matter of very little consequence to the United States, even if it were not in violation of a treaty and if it had not subjected our export trade to this retaliatory action; but, in view of the treaty provisions and the probability that exports of agricultural products to Germany will be decreased on account of it, the duty should not be permitted to stand for one day longer. It is not a matter of importance to the Sugar Trust, for the reason that it is imposed on raw sugar as well as on refined. The Trust fears, however, that if it should be cut off, the protective differential of 1-8 of a cent, which is worth from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 a year, would be cut off with it.

The opposition to the consideration and disposition of the bill is by no means confined to the Democratic side of the Senate, or rather to an influential group of Democratic Senators. It has been announced that Mr. Aldrich and his Republican associates in the Finance Committee, and some of his associates outside of the committee, have expressed a purpose to prevent action. And yet the Republican Senators have professed to regard with disfavor and abhorrence the enactment of the protective differential of 1-8 of a cent. If they were sincere in this, they would grasp the opportunity to unite with two-thirds of the Democrats in removing it and in cutting off the discriminating 1-10 of a cent at the same time. Unfortunately, their insincerity was clearly shown in the closing days of the last session, when, as The New-York Tribune says, they made an alliance with Gorman and his followers to prevent the repeal of these two obnoxious imposts. We do not believe, however, that all of them are now inclined to go with Gorman and the other Democratic Senators from Havemeyer on this question.

It ought to be possible to pass the bill, but if the two duties cannot at present be removed by a vote of the Senate, then at least it should be possible to put both the Republican and the Democratic Senators on record with respect to the pending proposition. Everybody knows what the attitude of the House is, for the House Democrats have repeatedly voted to repeal the rates in question. If the discriminating duty, exacted in violation of a treaty, and seriously endangering our export trade with Germany, must stand because the Senate will not repeal it, then the country should know the names of the Senators, Republicans or Democrats, who by their votes prevent the repeal of it. And if the Trust's differential of 1-8 must be retained, there should be on some proposition a vote that will show how many Senators the Trust now controls and who they are.

JAPAN'S PROGRESS.

"Japan is a semi-enlightened and isolated country," wrote Mr. Seward, then Secretary of State, to Minister Pruyn in November, 1861. The notable point about the treaty just concluded between Secretary Gresham and the Japanese Minister is its recognition of Japan as a country to be dealt with like any other civilized power. If the treaty shall be ratified, Japan will be free to make and amend her own tariff laws, and our citizens who may commit offenses against her laws will be tried in her courts.

The consular courts have been the cause of much friction, and it is a good thing to get them out of the way. It appears that Japan's judicial system, however, requires some further development in order fully to meet the demands of justice as we understand them. As late as 1871 Secretary Fish found it necessary to argue that there must be courts in Japan—he could not conceive how civil controversies could be settled without them. And in 1874 Mr. Fish declared that concert of action among the treaty powers as to Japan should be maintained "until the Government of Japan shall have exhibited a power and capacity to adopt and enforce a system of jurisprudence and judicial administration in harmony with that of Christian powers equal to their ardent desire to be relieved from the enforced duties of extra-territoriality."

In these twenty years the progress of Japan has been rapid, and the success of her arms in her war with China has vastly increased the interest and respect with which she is regarded by Western powers. It is full time for us to treat with her on a basis of independence and equality.

SAVING BEGUN.

The action of the House committee in cutting down the appropriations asked for fortifications is an indication that public opinion has made itself felt. It may be that the cut was too great. That is to some extent a question for experts. There is a certain amount of money necessary to avoid actual loss on works actually begun, and as to what that amount is, the judgment of army officers ought to be considered with respect. That is not to say that it should be accepted blindly. The officers of the army are not altogether unprejudiced. They have a professional pride that constitutes a bias. They have an eagerness to go ahead with work that they know they can do creditably that emphasizes this bias. They are not always accurately informed as to the business conditions attaching to their tasks. But it is clear that they should be listened to, and, with proper allowances, their judgment should aid as to the conclusion of the question of real or mistaken economy.

But as far as Congress can go without wasting what has already been expended it ought to go in the direction of economy. It is not easy to see what advantages can be gained from liberal expenditure this year that would at all approach those to be gained from an energetic, vigilant, thoroughgoing economy. Certainly we are in no immediate danger of having to use the army and navy. We are at profound peace with all the great and little powers of the world. We do not risk attack from any source, and there is not the slightest inclination to attack any one else. The policy of the Administration is as equitable and pacific as the situation of the country is independent. Nor is there any more pressing need of spending rapidly at home. We have no great national enterprises on foot that demand completion, and with the amazing vigor and initiative of the people we have no occasion to go into any.

As we have repeatedly said, the country wishes economy. It is in no mood, when citizens in private life are using great care as to their outgo—too great care in some directions—to see the public money squandered, and unnecessary spending is squandering. It has been a bitter and humiliating experience for the American people to see a deficit in the annual accounts and to know that the Treasury has been hard put from time to time to meet the regular and ordinary expenses of the Government. It is encouraging to have Congress recognize this feeeling and respond to it. Since the revenues are uncertain there is no way to mend matters but by cutting expenses. Congress has begun well. Let it persevere.

THE REFORM CLUB AND SOUND MONEY.

It was a very interesting and significant statement that Mr. Fairchild made at the annual dinner of the Reform Club on Saturday evening. He spoke as President of the club, and explained the work of the Sound Money Committee. Heretofore it has been not unnaturally the practice for a committee of this sort to devote itself to the ardent advocacy of some general policy or doctrine, as to which its members and the organization they represent are already provided with definite convictions. Doubtless much good has been accomplished by that method, but there is a drawback to it in the fact that it provokes hostility and resentment from those who have their own definite convictions of a different sort. The committee of the Reform Club goes about its task with the distinct purpose of furnishing information and discussion from various sources, and not proposing any policy whatever. It will seek from the best sources information as to past experience in currency matters, and it will put this information before as large a number of people as it can reach. This it will do, not only by general publication, but by correspondence, hoping and intending to reach all parts of the country and all classes of interests.

At the dinner on Saturday the chief speaker was Mr. C. C. Jackson of Boston, who certainly contributed to the end the club and its committee have in view. His subject was the outflow of gold from the United States during the last six years as compared with an inflow during the previous ten years and the causes and effects of the changed movement. The general facts are already pretty well known by those who have given attention to the matter. The cause that particularly interests the American people is the steady expansion of our currency, since this is within the control of Congress, and since it affects not merely current business calculations, but the public and private credit of the country. At a time when the product of gold is increasing and when it is accumulating in other countries, we lose it and are hampered by the loss of it, because the soundness of our currency depends on the gold reserve of the Treasury. Not only is the general stock of gold decreased, but the ease with which the Treasury can get it is diminished. Happily, we have ceased to inflate the currency. We have thus checked the tremendous and steady force that was weakening the Treasury, and with it the credit of the Nation. But we have not rid ourselves of difficulty because we have not convinced the world or our own people that the Treasury can now at all times meet the drain upon it. Having checked the adverse force, the next step is to reduce it, and that can be done only by retiring the legal-tender currency of the Government. Whatever else is done, to that we must come. The composition of the present Congress does not favor immediate action, but we may be sure that Mr. Cleveland will permit nothing in the opposite direction. In the meantime, public opinion will gradually grow stronger, until the action required is taken.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

We referred the other day to the English view of the great advantages to be gained by a hearty and lasting alliance between Great Britain and Russia. In our cable dispatches yesterday it was explained how Lord Rosebery finds it judicious to distract attention from the complications crowding around his domestic policy by encouraging the belief that some substantial accord will be reached with Russia as to the policy toward Turkey in the Armenian affair. So far as concerns the immediate or ultimate purpose of Lord Rosebery, it does not matter much what may be the exact degree of atrocity in the treatment of the Armenians by the Turkish Government. That rotten storehouse of ancient evil may be relied on at any moment, if inspected with any care, to yield plenty of reasons for interference with its managers in the name of humanity. The question of real importance is whether Lord Rosebery's immediate intention to create a diversion from home politics is accompanied by a desire or even a willingness to agree with Russia on larger things. And as the obstinate indifference of England to Turkish misrule has largely been due to the fear of strengthening Russia, any sympathy between Russia and England as to Turkey is a sign of possible and probable sympathy on broader questions.

The essential element in the problem is whether the two Governments dare trust each other. If they can bring themselves to do so as to Turkey, it will be no more difficult to do so as to India, because heretofore Turkey has been a bone of contention only in its character as the key to India. Unquestionably Lord Rosebery, however lightly he may seem to treat any specific move, will ponder carefully the traditional relations of the two great Oriental powers—which England and Russia are—and if he joins hands with the Government of the Czar in anything it will have a very wide-reaching importance. The world has changed greatly in the forty years since the Crimean war. The changes have been considerable since the armies of Russia sixteen years ago were stopped almost at the gates of Constantinople. France, the ally in the Crimea, the "quantité negligeable" in the Berlin Conference, is practically the one nation of Europe that threatens to give occasion for conflict. An Anglo-Russian alliance, or a serious agreement, ought to be a guarantee of peace. If Lord Rosebery can see his way to that achievement he will win laurels of a kind no British statesman has worn for a half century.

TO PERFECT THE INTER-STATE LAW.

The eighth annual report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, just submitted to Congress, is largely devoted, as previous reports have been, to pointing out defects in the present law and recommending amendments. Congress has shown a strange indifference to the suggestions of the commission heretofore, considering that this body was specially created to exercise supervision over inter-State railroad traffic and to effect its regulation in the interest of the public, which includes the legitimate interest of the railroads, and is, therefore, presumably in a position to give wise counsel in regard to legislation on the subject. There seems to be much greater readiness to legislate at the request of railroad corporations, and the bill now under discussion in the House of Representatives so amending the law as to permit and legalize pooling contracts is directly against the recommendations of the commission.

The commission does not take positive ground against authorizing "conditional pooling," but it does say that "pooling without other remedial legislation is inadvisable." Unless such legislation precedes or accompanies the proposed change, the commission is clearly opposed to it, and it virtually declares that the argument in support of the alleged necessity of pooling is based upon violations of the law by the railroads subject to its provisions. In point of fact, most of the failures of the law to effect the objects intended are due to successful evasion of its requirements or lack of bona-fide effort to comply with its provisions on the part of the common carriers. The commission has no power to enforce its own decrees, the judicial processes necessary are slow and uncertain, and at many points the courts have appeared to strain the law in favor of the corporation rather than to support the authority of the commission. Some of the defects of the law have become apparent only when the courts have failed to sustain its evident purpose.

The most conspicuous illustration of this is to be found in the decisions regarding rates and facilities on through routes. The purpose of the law was to secure to shippers the privilege of continuous transportation over connecting roads at a single definite rate for the whole distance. By defining a "continuous line" as only that part of a consecutive route under a single control or subject to such traffic agreement as the companies see fit to make, the courts have practically nullified the provision intended to secure this privilege. The commission asks for authority to decide what shall constitute a through route and to regulate through rates, independent of the separate ownership or management of different sections of "one continuous line."

One of the difficulties encountered in the execution of the law comes from inability to enforce penalties for its violation. These penalties apply now not to the corporations themselves, but to their officers, agents, and employés, and these have in most cases been able to evade the responsibility for their acts by one shift or another. The obvious remedy is to make the companies liable to indictment and to the penalty of fines, and this the commission recommends. Another important power which it asks for is that of fixing a minimum, as well as a maximum, rate for transportation, and of providing for a uniform system of classifying freight. This would, if fully enforced, greatly diminish the evil of underhand discrimination and of destructive rate cutting.

There is much complaint nowadays of the working of the inter-State commerce law, and an occasional voice is heard in favor of its repeal. But the main trouble has been the failure of Congress to benefit by experience. It was not expected that a law could be devised which would work perfectly from the start and accomplish all for which it was designed. Legislation was necessarily experimental, and one of the important functions of the commission was to study its working, discover its defects, and recommend improvements. It has not failed to do this, but Congress has failed to act upon its recommendations, and after nearly nine years' experience the law is pretty much what it was in the beginning, except as it has been weakened by judicial decisions. The law should be perfected with care, and especially the means of enforcing its provisions should be strengthened. The blame for its failure, so far as it has failed, is not to be put upon its framers or upon the commission, but upon Congress, for neglecting to remedy defects when they are pointed out and to adopt improvements when their necessity is demonstrated.

BROOKLYN DETECTIVES.

We do not wish to be disrespectful to such obviously respectable men as the Commissioner and Superintendent of Police of the City of Brooklyn, but it would be a great thing for the people of that town if these gentlemen could be made to understand that there is a good deal of Dogberry in their way of doing business. The public impression is very common, and, we regret to say, rather just, that when the police authorities have in general terms bidden the rogues to "stand" they think their duty completely done. There is not very much violence in Brooklyn; the population is not of the kind that is easily provoked to violence. But there is a good deal of thieving, both from dwellings and stores and on the streets, and it is not becoming less. The reports are more frequent and the nature of the offenses is distinctly worse.

The difficulty seems to be chiefly in the detective service. The police force of Brooklyn is small compared to the territory, and the patrol beats are too long to make the prevention of crime certain or easy. That, however, is true in different degrees in all large cities. But if thieves cannot be caught in the act, they can be discovered and caught afterward, and this is the real work of detectives. Do the police authorities think that it is well done in Brooklyn? If they do they should study the newspapers, and make up a tabulated comparative statement for their guidance. They would then find that it is not enough to "put men on" the matter. They must have the right kind of men and enough of them. They are not hard to get. The raw material is plenty. It turns up, capable of excellent development, constantly in newspaper offices. There must be a certain amount of it in the uniformed force in Brooklyn.

The gist of the matter—with all respect to the Commissioner and his Superintendent—is that a couple of easy chairs in cozy offices, occupied by quiet elderly gentlemen, are not all that is needed for the energetic administration of the police system for a population of a million of assorted human beings.

The predictions of our Republican friends that the domestic beet-sugar industry would surely be ruined by the repeal of the bounty law do not appear to have prevented the investment of large sums of money in that industry within the last two or three weeks. The incorporation of a beet-sugar company in Nebraska, with a capital stock of $500,000, was reported in our dispatches on Saturday, and it was announced a few days ago that Claus Spreckels had very recently invested $1,500,000 in the purchase of the beet-sugar factory at Chino, in California, and of 40,000 acres of land near it. The bounty was from 1¾ to 2 cents a pound, and the new duties afford protection equivalent to a bounty of a little more than 1 cent a pound.

California Not for Free Silver.

From The Portland Oregonian.

He makes a mistake who supposes that California would vote, upon a direct issue, for free coinage of silver, though all parties in the State have pronounced for free coinage. The issue in the recent election was not a direct one. Were it made a direct issue, the powerful business interests of the State would be united for maintenance of the best standard of money. It should not be forgotten that California resolutely maintained the gold standard all through the greenback régime. Her business interests, united for support of the best standard of money, would again be irresistible.

CARE FOR PENNSYLVANIA FORESTS

Composition and Labors of the State Commission Having in Charge Their Preservation.

From The Philadelphia Press.

One of the best acts of the last Legislature is that authorizing the Governor to appoint two Commissioners to examine and report on the conditions of the slopes and summits of the important watersheds of the State. The commission is charged with the duty of determining how far the presence or absence of forests may be influential in producing high and low water stages in the river basins, and to report on the standing timber of the State, and what measures are necessary to insure a supply of timber in the future. These are very live questions, made urgent and vital by the rapid exhaustion of our standing timber, and the numerous and repeated forest fires which prevent its reproduction, and leave the hillsides bare and exposed to the denuding effects of rainstorms.

In accordance with this resolution, Gov. Pattison appointed William F. Shunk of Dauphin County, and Prof. J. D. Rothrock of Philadelphia and West Chester as a Forrestry Commission. They have been actively in the field since last April. The preservation and perpetuation of the trees of the State is the special object which the botanist of the commission, Dr. Rothrock, has at heart. This is not only or mainly because of its bearing on the future lumber supply of the State, since lumber can be obtained elsewhere, but because of the intimate relation between forests and the water supply. Dr. Rothrock is laboring early and late to reclaim the supposed waste lands in the mountain districts of the State, knowing that this in the future must be the source of all our pure water supplies. He is already on the road to save much land to the State. He is studying with care the relationship of mountain roads to taxes, and is trying to evolve a better system than now exists for both the preserving of good roads and the timber lands adjacent. He is also studying the whole question of the possibilities of forest planting for timber production, to determine if it can be made profitable, and if so, to what extent in our own State.

The final report of the commission must be made to the Legislature not later than March 15 of next year. It has really had very little time to execute the very large commission intrusted to it. Its report cannot fail to be of great interest and value, and give a much-needed forward impulse to the cause of forest preservation and restoration in this State. It is full time that something decided was being done by the State at once to protect the timber, the hillsides, and the streams. Season after season the young growing timber has been licked up by unchecked tongues of fire, until the loss of life and the destruction of property have become a national disgrace and scandal. In a decade or two more, between fire and flood the timberless hillsides will have become so impoverished from loss of soil that restoration of any valuable timber growth will involve a long reach of years and the expenditure of large sums of money. The State must have it at any cost. The alternative of allowing the watersheds to remain in a desert condition is not to be thought of.

A FAMOUS PUNCH BOWL

One of the Late Prized Possessions of the Tremont House in Boston.

From The Boston Transcript.

When Charles Dickens stopped at the Tremont House in 1833, he wrote of it, "It has more galleries, colonnades, piazzas, and passages that I can remember, or the reader will believe," a remark which the crowd of people present at the auction there doubtless appreciated as they followed the auctioneer through the winding and devious mazes of its many entries.

Reference has been made, in connection with this sale, to the Peacock punch bowl. This famous bowl, which holds about three gallons, has, on a background of gold, raised figures, inside and outside, of butterflies and flowers and Japanese maidens. On the front is inscribed in enamel:

From the Commander and Ward Room Officers
of the
U. S. WAR SHIP PEACOCK
to
DWIGHT BOYDEN, TREMONT HOUSE,
Boston,
1832.

The war history of the Peacock was short but eventful. She was not commissioned until March, 1814, but she fired the last shot in the second war for independence, on June 30 of the following year, a few days after the period set by the treaty of peace for the cessation of hostilities. She was commanded by Capt. Lewis Warrington, who had been an officer of the Chesapeake at the time of her encounter with the Leopard. The Peacock carried eighteen guns, and she made her first cruise from the port of New-York. She was off the coast of Florida for some time without encountering any conspicuous adventure. Finally, on April 29, 1814, Warrington discovered three sails to the windward under convoy of an armed brig of large dimensions. The two war vessels ran toward each other, and a close and severe battle ensued. The Peacock was so badly injured in her rigging at the beginning that she was compelled to fight "running at large," as the phrase is. She could not manoeuvre much, and the contest became one of gunnery. The Peacock won the game at the end of forty minutes. Her antagonist, which proved to be the Epevier, eighteen guns, Capt. Wales, struck her colors. She was badly injured, no fewer than forty-five round shot having struck her hull. Twenty-two of her men were killed or wounded. Only two of the Peacock's men were wounded; and so little was she injured that an hour after the battle she was in perfect fighting order.

The Epevier was sold for $55,000, and on board of her was found $118,000 in specie. She was such a valuable prize that Warrington determined to take her into Savannah himself. On the way, when abreast of Amelia Island, on the coast of Florida, the Epevier, which was under the charge of Lieut. J. B. Nicholson, came near being captured by two English frigates. She entered the Savannah River in safety on May 1, and the Peacock reached the same port three days after.

This capture produced much exultation. Congress thanked Warrington in the name of the Nation, and gave him a gold medal. In another cruise to the shores of Portugal soon afterward, the Peacock captured fourteen vessels, and returned to New-York at the end of October. On April 27, 1815, the Peacock was sailing, with the sloop-of-war Hornet, toward the Indian seas, when the latter was nearly captured by a heavy British line-of-battle ship. After parting with the Hornet, Capt. Warrington pursued his cruise in the Peacock, and on June 30 of that year, when off Anjer, in the Straits of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java, he fell in with the East India cruiser Nautilus, fourteen guns, Lieut. Charles Boyce. Broadsides were exchanged, and the Nautilus struck her colors. She had lost six men killed and eight wounded. The Peacock lost none. This event occurred a few days after the war had been declared ended, but Warrington was ignorant of this fact. Being informed the next day of the ratification of the treaty, he gave up the Nautilus, and did everything in his power to alleviate the sufferings of her wounded crew. He then returned home, bearing the distinction of having fired the last shot in the war.

The Pestiferous Russian Thistle.

The Hon. F. M. Kinter of North Dakota, who is a practical farmer, is alarmed by the spread of the Russian thistle, and in a published letter calls upon the Legislatures to make a united effort to eradicate it. He says: "Those of us who know something of the character of the pest and its facility for spreading are convinced that unless some united action is had soon, the entire State will be overrun with it in only a few years, and not only our State, but all the prairie States of the Northwest. Unity of action, therefore, in my opinion, must be had by all the States in which it has gotten a hold, viz.: North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska. Let the Governors-elect of these States come together before the meeting of the Legislatures and call to their assistance experts (those who have had experience in dealing with the weed) and in their conference devise some plan and necessary legislation to be followed by all the States, to be put in execution at the same time. I believe that it can be stamped out in two years by putting in operation the right plan and with energetic action. It will no doubt require the appropriation of considerable money, but it seems to me that next to the support of our asylum and penitentiary there is nothing else of so much importance to the interests of our State as the stamping out of the Russian thistle."

ABOUT THE ANCIENTS.

To put it in orchestral language, as far as age goes, which comes first, the timpani or the fagotti? or, in simpler language, is the drum older than the fife? It would be difficult to give exact precedence to either. Our idea of a drum is of a fairly complicated instrument, a wooden or metal case, a stretched piece of skin, and drumsticks. Following the line of least mental resistance and wanting to make a noise or a tune, a natural bone as a tube, open at one end, closed at the other, and blown in the direction of its axis, was probably the first musical instrument man made. The evolution of the primitive instrument was to bore several holes in this bone, apply the mouth to one of them, and stop the other holes with the fingers. But then trees are found hollow, and a fine reverberation could be produced by beating that with pieces of wood or with stones. There are some quite original drums used in Hottentot symphonies, and they are not wanting in ingenuity. The kettledrum performer of to-day, however, tightens his drumhead by means of screws. The Hottentot varies his pitch by wetting his drumhead with water.

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Dr. Louis Robinson in The North American Review, recalls the dread of the donkey when entering water as "a characteristic of the species." Darwin noted this as an indication that the domestic ass first came from a region where water was scarce. Yet the zebras must have sought water in order to live. This feeling of dread may be the development of caution. The supposition is that the original progenitor of donkeys was prone to fall a prey to some of his enemies who lived in the water, possibly the saurians. The trait of the donkey is then an inherited instinct, more strongly intensified in some of the ass family than in others. A subject almost analogous is the fear the woman has for a snake, which is a trait common to all monkeys, and this has been advanced in all manner of ways, gravely and ludicrously, as showing our simian or lemurian descent. But why should a woman be afraid of a mouse? It does frighten her, and that she has been so terrified is positive, since there are authenticated cases when, having children, her offspring have shown birthmarks absolutely recording the sudden impress of this mouse panic. Were there, in the long past, huge rodents, which monkeys, men, and women ran away from?

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Virchow believed that variations in the bony structure of the man were more constant and distinguishable in uncivilized than in civilized races. Following out this idea, it is supposable, then, that the older the race the more numerous and saliant were the variations. Darwin, studying the animal kingdom, took the opposite ground, "maintaining that variation is greater in domesticated than in wild animals." It seems plausible that man, when breeding animals, could change them somewhat. The condition of the animal which serves man's wants does vary, and there is no reason to suppose that Darwin was in error. As to primitive man, Virchow's conclusions are probably correct. Man would change with his food, and with his environment. He probably was under greater stress, and perhaps had to be more pliant. The subject, a difficult one, is well worthy of study.

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Was man nothing more than a copyist? It may take hundreds of years before we will give up the idea that there was but one single centre of civilization, from whence every other civilization radiated. We have accepted this for centuries, without a word of dissent. It belonged to the teachings of the oldest of schools—that of Babylon and Egypt. It was fostered because it tended to State aggrandizement. We think to-day that this theory is no longer acceptable. Everything tends to show that in the long past there must have been more than one centre of civilization. "Is it not reasonable to suppose that instead of one people copying the invention of another, each originated those adaptations to their wants from the pressure of common necessities?" There must have been not one, not two, but several centres of early civilization.

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When King George wondered how the apples came inside of the dumplings there were not many geologists then in England. How are we to account for the bones of animals belonging to the remotest past, with objects certainly fashioned by man, all found in a cavern in the side of a precipitous cliff, away above the level of some river running to-day at its base? Mechanical conditions never could show how the animal remains came there. It can only be explained in this way: In the remote past this cave was nearly in the same plane as the river. The river ran on for thousands of years, and, slowly cutting through the soil, left in time the cavern in the hill on the cliff side, away above its level. In the primitive or prehistoric time men and the animals were thus within easy touch of one another.

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Stone always was stone to us, and its hardness was the same 4,000 years ago as it is to-day. Copper was copper, and bronze bronze, and alongside of stone comparatively soft substances. Egyptians knew nothing of phosphor bronze. How, then, did they carve and cut their stone monuments? Many theories have been advanced. The American Anthropologist presents some of them: That tools were supplied "with points and facets of diamonds." It has even been suggested that early races could soften stone for a time sufficiently for it to be worked before hardening. M. Emile Soldi, an eminent French author and himself a gem engraver, suggests that the work on early Egyptian statues was done with "the steel pointing tool."

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The examinations made at the Great St. Bernard show that the pass was not only used by foot passengers, but by horsemen in Roman times. It seems that it was a safer route in the time of Vitellius than until the last few years. Excavations demonstrate that there were two buildings, much further apart than is the present road. There was a temple there and some fifty votive tablets have been found. It must always have been a place of refuge, though often subjected to attack. Signs of violence are demonstrated by the fact that votive tablets have been discovered broken and thrown into the swamp below. It was in the eleventh century that St. Bernard of Menthon founded the modern hospice.

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Endless would be the task of showing how man in the early period, and in the most widely-separated countries, did the same thing and used identical implements. Egypt and Greenland must be considered geographically as two parts of the globe the most remote. The Eskimo used a fire-making implement, with bow, thong, and rotating wooden spindle. It may be found at the Museum of Natural History in New-York. Mr. Flinders-Petrie shows in his last book that the Egyptian of 2000 B. C. used precisely the same thing. There is a volume devoted to no other subject than fire-producing by primitive man.

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The jumping-jack is by no means an invention of to-day, for the early Egyptian children had it among their playthings. In the Leyden Museum, there is a capital little figure of a man working away, either as a currier or a baker. There is a sloping block before him. You pull the string, and the figure moves, the hands keeping on the slope of the block. Then the Egyptian girls had dolls, and the toymakers had gone so far as to make the doll out of stuff. There is a good example of a pincushion doll, with hair, too, in both the British and Berlin Museums.

NEW TREATY WITH JAPAN

Tariff Restrictions to End After Its Ratification.

THE CONSULAR COURTS ABANDONED

Application of the "Favored-Nation" Clause to This Nation in Regard to Commerce and Navigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—It is an eloquent comment upon the secret-keeping power of the Senate that two days after the State Department sent the Japanese treaty to that "honorable body" it fell into the hands of the newspapers, and on the third day after, it was printed.

The news that it contained, however, had become known to the readers of The New-York Times a fortnight earlier. Most of the language of the convention is like that of many other treaties of commerce and navigation. As stated in a dispatch sent two weeks ago to The New-York Times, the most important paragraph of all the twenty articles and protocol is the one that accords to Japan full tariff autonomy.

When Minister Tateno took up the task of securing a new treaty with the United States there was great anxiety in Japan to secure from foreign nations recognition of the Japanese right to exercise full and complete jurisdiction in the trial of all violations of law in her own territory. The old treaties with Japan proceeded upon the theory that Japan was not a fully civilized country. This has been a cause of some irritation to the Japanese, who have felt for some years that they ought not to be regarded in the same light as the Chinese. At home the question of the extra territorial jurisdiction of foreign Consuls, who exercised, under treaty stipulations, the right to try offenses committed by persons of their own country, has become one of politics.

Great Britain was the first nation to show a willingness, by treaty, to accord to Japan the right she asked for. The British Government yielded to the demand of the Japanese after examining the situation, postponing the day of the full jurisdiction of the Japanese until 1899, that being the date of operation of the present treaty as a whole. There is still something to be done by the Japanese to fit that nation to undertake the administration of law as it is understood by Western nations. Some of the codes are satisfactory, but it is questioned whether their civil code can be ready for use before that date.

The important part of the convention to the finances of Japan is really in the protocol. That is additional to the treaty, and is, as it says, agreed upon "in the interests of both countries" for the regulation of special matters of mutual concern, apart from the treaty of commerce and navigation. The protocol says:

"It is agreed by the contracting parties that one month after the exchange of the ratification of the treaty of commerce and navigation signed this day the import tariff now in operation in Japan in respect of goods and merchandise imported into Japan by citizens of the United States shall cease to be binding. From the same date the general statutory law of Japan shall, subject to the provision of Article IX. of the treaty of March 31, 1854, at present subsisting between the contracting parties, so long as said treaty remains in force, and thereafter subject to the provisions of Article XVII. and Article XIV. of the treaty signed this day, be applicable to goods and merchandise being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Territories of the United States, upon importation into Japan."

The operation of this provision is made subject to the conditions of Article IX. of the treaty of 1854. This article is simply the customary "favored nation" clause and reads as follows:

"It is agreed that if, at any future time, the Government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations privileges and advantages which are not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, these same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States."

This reservation does not seem in any way to retard the immediate operation of the protocol so far as it affects the United States.

The revision of tariff rates as provided for in the protocol is in all made subject to Articles XIV. and XVII. of the main body of the proposed treaty, to which it is an appendix. For convenience of reference, these articles are here reproduced:

"Article XIV. The high contracting parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favor, or immunity which either high contracting party has actually granted or may hereafter grant to the Government, ships, citizens, or subjects of any other State, shall be extended to the Government, ships, citizens, or subjects of the other high contracting party gratuitously if concession in favor of that other State shall be gratuitous, or on the same or equivalent conditions if the concession shall have been conditional, it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed in all respects by the other on the footing of the most favored nations.

"Article XVII. The high contracting parties agree to the following arrangements: The several foreign settlements in Japan shall from the date this treaty comes into force be incorporated with the respective Japanese communes, and shall henceforth form part of the general municipal system of Japan. The most competent Japanese authorities shall thereupon assume all municipal obligation and duties in respect thereof, and the common funds and property, if any, belonging to such settlements shall at the same time be transferred to the said Japanese authorities.

"When such incorporation takes place, existing leases in perpetuity on which property is now held in the said settlements shall be confirmed, and no conditions whatsoever, other than those contained in such existing leases, shall be imposed in respect of such property. It is, however, understood that the Consular authorities mentioned in the same are in all cases to be replaced by the Japanese authorities. All lands which may previously have been granted by the Japanese Government free of rent for the public purpose of the said settlements shall, subject to the right of eminent domain, be permanently reserved free of all taxes and charges for the public purposes for which they were originally set apart."

The provisions of the main treaty, which include the abandonment by the United States of the right to exercise extra territorial jurisdiction by means of Consular courts over offenses committed by Americans against Japanese laws, are to go "into operation on the 17th day of July, 1899, and shall remain in force for the period of twelve years from that date."

The proposed treaty bears date, Washington, Nov. 22, 1894, and is signed by Secretary Gresham and Shinichiro Kurino, the Japanese Minister.

Minister Kurino, who succeeded Minister Tateno, could scarcely have hoped for this full recognition of the national rights of Japan when he began negotiations with the State Department. He was really more interested, as was his successor, in securing the abolition of consular courts in Japan, and he also endeavored to obtain some concessions which had been presented by his predecessor in a way that did not meet with the prompt acceptance of the State Department.

Japan is at a great disadvantage in being restricted, under old treaties, to the imposition of a maximum of 5 per cent. ad valorem import duties upon all goods from abroad. That restriction has compelled Japan to impose heavier internal duties, and greater export duties, than she would otherwise have put upon her people, and upon goods for exportation. The treaty made with Great Britain advanced the limit to 15 per cent., but it is estimated by the Japanese that the average will not be more than half that amount under the treaty. It is understood that the State Department surprised the Japanese Minister by offering this liberal line in the treaty. To guard against discrimination against the United States the favored nation clause was inserted in the convention whereever it was deemed prudent to make the purpose of the contracting parties unambiguous.

It will be found, no doubt, that one of the reasons for the failure of Minister Tateno to secure a treaty was the tenacity with which he adhered to the demand, possibly upon the instruction of his Government, that there should be no discrimination against the Japanese in the matter of immigration into the United States. It was made clear to the successor of Minister Tateno that there would be small probability of the acceptance of any treaty that did not sanction the immigration laws of the United States. While there was great disinclination to put anything into the treaty that would offend the Japanese national pride or expose the treaty to the chance of rejection by the Senate, the State Department was determined to carry out the policy that Congress has indicated with regard to the immigration of Asiatics.

The way in which the difficulty was overcome may be understood by reading a few lines from the second article of the treaty. After providing for the freedom of trade between the two nations, subject to the laws of the respective countries, it says:

"It is, however, understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding article do not in any way affect the laws or ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of laborers, police, and public security, which are in force or which may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries."

The negotiations have been carried on in the smoothest and best possible manner. Japan gets a much better treaty with us than she has obtained from Great Britain, and many of the more liberal provisions of the treaty with the United States have been extended to Japan without solicitation on her part.

As already stated in The New-York Times, the Japanese Government promoted the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mutsu, who was formerly Minister to the United States, and it complimented the Minister to Great Britain for securing the treaty with that kingdom, although it was far less advantageous to Japan than this one promises to be. Possibly the effect of our recognition of the full tariff autonomy of Japan may lead Great Britain and other powers to extend the same liberty. Until the other powers do so extend the freedom of Japan to make her own import duties, to be fixed according to her necessities, the United States must continue to suffer some inconvenience. It is not to be expected that Japan will, under the treaty, undertake to impose higher import duties upon goods from the United States than she imposes upon Great Britain, France, Germany, and other powers having commerce with her. The favored nation clauses will protect us in that matter.

It is believed that the treaty will be promptly approved by the Senate. The only obstacle to the success of the other treaty was the fear that, under it, the Japanese Government would expect that there would be no demand upon it to observe the law excluding Asiatics. While nothing is said in the treaty about the exclusion of Japanese laborers, the clause quoted from the protocol covers the ground, and it does so in language that is acceptable to the Japanese Government.

IN MEMORY OF KING ADOLPHUS.

The Anniversary of the Swedish Ruler Celebrated by Protestants.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—All Protestant Germany celebrated to-day the three-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Adolphus, the King of Sweden, who, in 1630, took his army to Germany to help the Protestants in their struggle with the Catholic League.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—The three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Adolphus, who abandoned his throne in Sweden in 1630 to bring about reformation in the Churches of Germany, was celebrated by the Baltimore Lutherans to-day.

The services began at 9 o'clock this morning, when a parade of twenty-six societies was formed on East Baltimore Street. The line was headed by a band of music, and there were some 1,200 men in the procession, which moved to the Trinity German Independent Lutheran Church. The Rev. Adelbert F. Sterger eulogized the dead Swedish King in a long sermon. A full orchestra and a number of German singing societies took part in the musical exercises.

A crayon portrait of the dead King, presented to the church by King Oscar II., the present ruler of Sweden and Norway, was unveiled. At St. Mark's and other Lutheran churches throughout the city services were held commemorative of the hero King's birthday.

NO "PROTECTION" FOR ENGLAND

The Colonies Cannot Induce Her to Abandon Free Trade.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Daily News will say to-morrow in a leader on the Earl of Jersey's report on the Ottawa conference:

"As for the customs union, the colonies might better gradually be weaned from protection than to undertake to induce the mother country to abandon free trade."

The News will commend the Canadian and Australian cable and steamship projects.

AN INSULT TO THE REICHSTAG.

Emperor William Receives the President and Vice Presidents.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Emperor William received the President and iVce Presidents of the Reichstag at the new palace, in Potsdam, to-day. After congratulating them upon their re-election, he spoke of the scene caused in the Reichstag by the refusal of the Social Democrats to rise and cheer for him.

The scene was deplorable, he said, but was not so insulting to him as to the House itself. One result, he thought, would be the earlier passage of the Anti-Revolutionary bill.

COUNT GOETZEN CROSSED AFRICA

The German Explorer Has Completed His Journey.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—A dispatch dated at St. Thomas on Friday says that Count Goetzen, a German explorer, has completed his journey across Africa.

He started from Dar-es-Salam in October, 1893, and proceeded westward midway between the routes followed by Stanley and Wissmann. He arrived at Matadi, on the Congo, several days ago.

Ruspoli Pleased with America.

ROME, Dec. 9.—Mayor Prince Ruspoli arrived here from New-York to-day. In a short interview he passed several flattering comments upon the prodigious activity of Americans. He was especially pleased with the courtesy shown him by Mayor Gilroy of New-York.

Emperor William Paid Half.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—A church of the German orthodox faith was opened to-day in the Rue Blanche. It cost 80,000f., of which Emperor William gave 40,000f.

Funeral of Ferdinand de Lesseps.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Ferdinand de Lesseps's body will be brought to Paris on the 13th, and the funeral will be held on the 15th.

Casimir-Perier Is Imprudent.

Paris Corrrespondence London Daily Telegraph.

Casimir-Perier has given abundant proof of his courage since his election to the Presidency of the republic, as indeed he had done on former occasions, and notably on the field of battle. Some sensation has, however, been created by the disclosure that the Chief of the State, accompanied by his wife and children, took a walk in the Parc de Neuilly yesterday afternoon, not a single policeman or detective being told off to watch over their safety. Time was when such a thing could have been done without exciting the slightest comment; but the series of tragic events which culminated in the assassination of M. Carnot has completely transformed the position of affairs, and, while admiring the courage displayed by M. and Mme. Casimir-Perier, many people are asking whether it is not possible to carry it to the verge of imprudence. The respectable portion of the population—which is the great majority —will certainly appreciate the confidence exhibited by the Chief of the State; but, unfortunately, there are lamentable exceptions. It has often been remarked, by the way, that men in high places whose lives have been threatened have shown the utmost dislike to all the precautions adopted with a view to insuring their safety, and have taken a special pleasure in proving that they were ready to confront danger. Of late the Anarchists have been very quiet; but there is a widespread opinion that this may merely be the calm that precedes the storm, and that nothing could be more imprudent than to relax any of the measures adopted in the hope of averting a fresh catastrophe.

Whymper Could Not Climb a Stair.

From The Westminster Gazette.

So Mr. Whymper, the indomitable, has at last found a climb which proved too much for him! The Matterhorn and Chimborazo he successfully surmounted; but at last he has found his match—in the staircase of a lecture platform. We read:

A singular accident happened at Birkenhead on Monday night to Mr. Edward Whymper, F. R. G. S., the famous mountain climber. Mr. Whymper was engaged to deliver a lecture at the music hall on his mountaineering experiences, and when ascending a somewhat steep staircase leading to the plaform he missed his footing, and fell to the bottom, fracturing his collarbone.

FIRST NEWSPAPER MAN OF FRANCE

Proofs of the Collaboration of Louis XIII. in Renaudot's Gazette Rediscovered in a Finely-Bound Book.

From Le Temps, Paris.

When was erected last year a statue to the founder of the French press, the part which Louis XIII. took in the publication of newspapers was hardly mentioned. Yet it was a considerable part, and Louis XIII. deserves to be recorded as an ancestor in the profession of journalism. In protecting the work of the Loudun physician, he was only following the example of Queen Elizabeth, and it is well known that Chinese Emperors addressed communications to the journals of their empire. But, if he was not the first in chronology among newspaper men who were sovereigns, he was assuredly the most important and the most regular among them. He was a professional newspaper man.

"This is the journal of the great and powerful on earth," Renaudot wrote at the end of the year 1631; "everything herein is by them and for them."

Allusions like this were frequent. They were ordinarily distant and veiled, but the reader understood them.

One day the editor of The Gazette appealed to the chiefs, who "themselves made exploits the truth of which should be known." He asks them to let him know the truth. This invitation might have been vain in an epoch when the advantages of publicity were not appreciated as they are now. But Renaudot argued as follows:

"I think that those who thought formerly that they would have wronged themselves by relating deeds in which they had a part are now convinced of their error by the example of the 'Commentaries' of Caesar, who was as great a Captain as they are."

Renaudot wanted exact information. The King satisfied him. The King's collaboration was twice profitable to him, since it made his journal and secured for him a pension of 500 écus. But this collaboration almost entailed his ruin.

After the death of the King the numerous enemies of Renaudot thought of revenging themselves upon him. Anne of Autria did not like him. His enemies found a page of The Gazette of June, 1633, containing an article referring to a plot with a foreign court, an affair which had provoked the arrest of Don Juan Medici, a relative of the Queen. The article was full of malicious insinuations. Renaudot had gone through other perils, but this time the case was grave. He was without a proctector and feared a disgrace the least effect of which would have been the loss of his privilege. Forced to defend himself, Renaudot replied, boldly: "Everybody knows that the deceased King not only read my Gazette, but contributed memoirs to its publication."

After which Renadot rendering unto Caesar the things which were Caesar's, revealed the fact that the famous incriminating article was by the King himself, saying: "My pen was only a machine; my presses are no more guilty for having rolled the ink of these memoirs than the Minister may be for having signed them."

The article was, in fact, by Louis XIII. The Abbé de la Roche, secretary to Richelieu, had brought it to Renaudot in the night of June 4, 1633. The forms of the journal were already closed, and, to insert the King's copy, The Gazette was entirely made over.

Renaudot's revelation was probably not new to Anne of Austria, but, as the King's work had been made known, Renaudot's enemies could do nothing against The Gazette. The editor was not disturbed.

This circumstance is a proof of the King's collaboration, but there are material proofs due to the Père Griffet, who found them in two volumes of manuscripts, described by him as containing "the minutes of different articles written by the hand of Louis XIII."

These volumes were lost for a time, but they have been rediscovered in the National Library in one volume, bound in fine red morocco, decorated with the arms of Philippe, Comte de Béthune.

FRENCH COMMISSIONER ABOUT LIBRARIES

Reports Interesting American Statistics and Views About Readers.

From Le Temps, Paris.

M. Le Soudier, French Commissioner on Libraries at the Chicago World's Fair, has published his report, from which we extract the following interesting chapter:

"The United States offers a wide field for books and newspapers of every language. Works of all kinds, scientific and literary, and all sorts of newspapers have there a considerable number of readers.

"The United States is perhaps the richest in libraries The public libraries, those of the universities and colleges for boys and girls, the private libraries, and those of numberless institutions or associations are similar to an immense reservoir wherein fall all mental productions. The yearly income of a university often reaches the sum of 500,000f., 1,000,000f., 2,000,000f. even. The poorest university has an annual income of 45,000f.

"These numerous libraries are richly endowed, either by gifts of money or of books or by royal donations from American protectors of art.

"To give an idea of the richness of certain libraries it is sufficient to quote a few figures. There are at present in the United States about 4,000 libraries, containing more than 31,000,000 volumes, 27,000,000 of which are bound. For a total population of 63,000,000 this makes an average of one library for 16,000 inhabitants, and an average of 50 volumes for 100 inhabitants. The States which are richer in volumes are those which border on the Atlantic Ocean. The State of Massachusetts, with a population of 2,200,000, possesses more than 500 libraries, containing 6,000,000 volumes. The State of New-York, with the same number of libraries, possesses 4,500,000 volumes for a population of 6,000,000. The State of Pennsylvania, with 350 libraries, contains 3,000,000 volumes for a population of 5,500,000.

"All the States are not as well favored. Texas has 4 volumes for 100 inhabitants and the District of Columbia has 924 volumes for 100 inhabitants. In the State of Massachusetts there are sixty-three times as many volumes as in Texas. It is estimated that there are in the United States 3 libraries of more than 500,000 volumes, 1 of 300,000 to 500,000 volumes, 26 of 100,000 to 300,000, 68 of 50,000 to 100,000, 128 of 25,000 to 50,000, 283 of 10,000 to 25,000, 565 of 5,000 to 10,000, and 2,600 of 1,000 to 5,000.

"In the public libraries readers have the greatest facility to read or to take out books. Thus the public has formed the habit of going to the library instead of to the booksellers. The buying public is smaller in numbers than in Europe. There is a great deal of reading in the United States, and women form the strongest contingent of readers. Men have not the time to read. They are content with newspapers, which form the only reading matter of most of the business men of North America. This explains the fabulous circulation of political papers. There are often thirty-two pages in a Sunday paper.

"Women have more leisure. Unlike men, who usually leave school for business at fifteen or sixteen years of age, women often study until twenty years of age. When married, a woman continues to study. Thus men who are not members of a liberal profession have only a modest education, whereas women possess instruction of a higher level. This intellectual predominance of the feminine element insures in the public libraries much room for works of literature and novels, whereas in universities classic authors and scientific books predominate."

A Fifty-Dollar Counterfeit.

From The Baltimore Herald, Dec. 8.

A counterfeit fifty-dollar note was captured yesterday at the Sub-Treasury in this city by Exchange Teller Hammond. The bill was a very old one, and had evidently paid many an indebtedness before it was detected. It was patched and held together with thin paper and paste, and presented a fairly respectable appearance. It was a good imitation of one of the early issues of greenbacks, bearing the vignette of Alexander Hamilton and the signatures of L. E. Chittenden and F. E. Spinner.

A Big Lake Steamer Projected.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.

All lake shipyards have been invited by the Minnesota Steamship Company of this city to prepare plans and estimates on what will be the largest vessel ever constructed on fresh water. The steamer will be of steel and is to be 420 feet over all, 48 feet beam, and 28 feet molded depth. It is thought that the contract will be closed before the first of the year.

PROTEST FOR ARMENIANS

Their Treatment by the Turks Denounced as Outrageous.

MEETINGS HELD IN TWO CHURCHES

The Rev. Drs. Satterlee and MacArthur Appear as Champions—Speeches by Richard Watson Gilder, J. Augustus Johnson, and Others.

A meeting was held yesterday in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, with which church an Armenian parish is connected, to utter protest against the recent alleged massacre of Armenians by Turks.

The Rev. Dr. Satterlee, rector of Calvary Church, opened the meeting. He said:

"In 1840 the Mohammedans conquered Armenia, and since that time have tyrannized over the Armenians, chiefly on account of their difference in religion.

"The Armenian Church resembles very much the English Church, and its Patriarchs are recognized by every ruler except the Sultan of Turkey. However, I impute the recent massacre not so much to the Sultan as to the Government which holds the Sultan in its power. When I think that this country is in the Holy Land itself, and that here greater atrocities than Nero ever committed are committed in the nineteenth century, it makes my blood tingle with shame for the inaction of Christendom.

At the conclusion of his address, Dr. Satterlee introduced J. Augustus Johnson, ex-Consul to Syria.

"I was in Syria," said Mr. Johnson, "in 1860, when 10,000 Christians were murdered, when blood flowed like water, and I know somewhat of the condition of affairs in those Eastern countries. The Turks are trying to govern their millions of subjects with small bands of troops, and their policy is to set one tribe or creed against another. Moslem fanaticism gets beyond control, and in consequence we hear of these horrible massacres.

"The Turkish satraps are the most ignorant men to be found anywhere, and they are more to blame than the Sultan himself. I am glad to hear that our Government will have a Commissioner investigate this affair. The Turks will accept our intervention, but no others, as they feel confident that we are perfectly disinterested, and the report of our Commissioner will receive ten times as much attention as would one of Great Britain's. In my opinion, the only remedy is for the powers to let Russia or France maintain in Armenia mounted police until a satisfactory adjustment is made, as was done in Syria."

Richard Watson Gilder, who spoke next, said:

"I am not one of those who resent international criticism. I think the United States may freely express herself regarding such a foreign matter as the Armenian massacre. New-York is a foreign city, and where would you place the boundaries of sympathy? I desire to say that if it is in my power to do anything to further justice for Armenians in this city or in Turkey, I shall be only too happy to do it."

Other speakers were George Zabriskie, formerly President of the Armenian Church Club; H. S. Hoopojan, rector of the Armenian parish connected with Calvary Church, and the Rev. Dr. Tiffany.

APPEAL FOR A COMMISSION.

Investigation Demanded at a Meeting in Dr. MacArthur's Church.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur devoted his services last night in Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-ninth Street, near Sixth Avenue, to the cause of Armenia. About 200 Armenian residents of this city, after discussing the alleged Turkish atrocities, passed resolutions calling on the President and Congress to take action toward protecting Armenians in their native land from future attacks by the Turks and for the appointment of a commission to be sent to Armenia to investigate the massacre recently reported.

In urging the adoption of the resolutions Dr. MacArthur said: "I understand that the Turkish Government has spies in all the churches whenever the Armenian question is to be discussed. I expect to go to Turkey in a few months, and hope I will not be attacked there for what I say to-night as I have been in this city for what I have said heretofore."

Dr. MacArthur then read a long preamble setting forth the details of the recent massacre, after which he read the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we, citizens of New-York City, represented by 2,000 members of Calvary Baptist Church and other churches and Armenian citizens, do petition the Senators and Representatives in Congress and his Excellency Grover Cleveland to urge Congress to protest against the recent Turkish atrocity in Armenia.

"Resolved, That as Christians we protest against the action of the Sultan for commissioning the officers and soldiers to fire upon and massacre Armenians and afterward for sending them four silk banners.

"Resolved, That we urge Congress and the President not to accept the report of the commission appointed by the Sultan as true.

"Resolved, That we appeal to all foreign powers, especially to the British Government, to preserve Section 61 of the Berlin treaty.

"Resolved, That we extend sympathy to Armenians abroad.

"Resolved, That, while we sympathize with Armenians in America, we congratulate them on the courage of their countrymen and their women who preferred death to a life of slavery and shame.

"Resolved, That we send copies of these resolutions to our Senators and Congressmen, and to the President."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE UNITED STATES AND ARMENIA

America May Yet Become a Seventh European Power in Effect.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The Temps has a leader on "The New Departure in the Foreign Policy of the United States." It says:

"President Cleveland, who but recently had only the Monroe doctrine on his lips, now throws himself into the thick of the conflict in another hemisphere. Doubtless the Chinese-Japanese war affects American interests, but what is to be said of the sending of an American Commissioner to Armenia? There are indications that America may become the seventh European power."

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Standard's correspondent in Constantinople says:

"The Sultan has not assented yet to President Cleveland's proposal that Consul Jewett report on the Armenian inquiry independently to Secretary Gresham. This was not what the Sultan desired. The arrest of Armenians in Constantinople continues. Three thousand Armenians met in Varna to-day, and a deputation afterward visited the Consuls of the powers and asked them to enforce the Berlin treaty."

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "The Armenian Catholicos has already sent a memorandum on the Armenian situation to the Asiatic department in St. Petersburg and the Foreign Office, which are zealously studying it."

The daily News's correspondent in Constantinople says that the British and several other embassies are negotiating with the Porte to institute an independent inquiry into the Armenian atrocities, greatly to the Porte's discomfort.

VIENNA, Dec. 9.—It is reported here that the Armenian Catholics will go to St. Petersburg to do homage to Nicholas II. and to confer with M. de Giers as to the massacre in Armenia. A. W. Terrell, the United States Minister in Constantinople, has been instructed to protect the Protestant missionaries in Armenia. He has asked them to pacify the Armenian Christians as much as possible.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 9.—An official note communicated to the newspapers today says that a commission has been ordered to inquire into the recent acts of brigandage in Armenia. The note contains no reference to the massacre of Armenians by Turkish soldiers.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The Armenian community of Paris will send delegates to the mass meeting to be held by the Armenian Society in London to protest against the Turkish outrages.

Baltimore Ministers to Protest.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—The ministers of Baltimore of all denominations will unite in a demonstration at Levering Hall to-morrow night to protest against the recent massacre of Christians in Armenia. John P. Poe, Attorney General of Maryland, will preside, and there will be addresses by the Rev. Dr. F. M. Ellis, Rabbi Rosenau, Judge Harlan, and the Rev. George H. Fillan, who was exiled from Armenia, his native country, by the Turkish Government. It is expected that resolutions will be passed calling on Secretary Gresham to demand protection for Christians in Armenia.

Armenians in Chicago Protest.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—About 2,000 Armenians, men and women, met in Central Music Hall this evening to protest against the massacre of Armenian Christians in Turkey by Government soldiers. Resolutions were adopted commending President Cleveland's action in appointing an independent representative to investigate the outrages in Armenia, petitioning the President and Congress to use the Nation's influence in bringing to justice those responsible for the outrages, and tendering the State Department support in any effort to secure better government for Armenia.

THE LATE EX-GOV. BOWIE'S HORSES

Some of the Races in Which They Were Competitors—The Time When Their Owner Won $10,000 for $100.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The late ex-Gov. Bowie's connection with the turf was always that of a true sportsman. He went into racing purely out of his love for it, and not with the idea of reaping pecuniary reward. The Maryland Jockey Club, of which he was President from its beginning to its end, was a club modeled after the ex-Governor's heart. It was the only big jockey club in the country which paid no dividends to the members, all the profits being turned over to the account of the club.

Many great racers were foaled at "Fairview," Mr. Bowie's home in Prince George's County, but none of them was treasured more highly by him than Crickmore and Compensation and Catesby.

Catesby breathed his last several years ago, Mr. Bowie having refused a ten-thousand-dollar offer for him. Crickmore still canters about the pastures of his youth.

The greatest victories ever achieved by Crickmore were probably those over Hindoo, the supposed invincible. The Maryland horse defeated Hindoo three times, once in his two-year-old form and twice as a three-year-old. Crickmore outran Eole and also Barrett, Pierre Lorillard's famous horse, which was just fresh from numerous victories in England. This was in the Dixie Stakes, at Pimlico, in 1881.

Mr. Bowie had also intended to start Crickmore in the Breckinridge Stakes that year, in which Barrett was again entered, but Crickmore pulled up lame, and the ex-Governor's second choice, Compensation, was sent to the starting post.

A waiting game had been played by Mr. Lorillard with Barrett in the Dixie, and to that he ascribed his defeat. He determined to send his horse to the running at the start in the Breckinridge, which was over a distance of two miles, he not believing that Compensation could catch him.

But Mr. Lorillard was wrong. Barrett started out like a bird, and when he led by sixty yards at the end of the first mile many supposed the race to be over. Compensation was called upon, however, and responded nobly, overhauling Barrett and passing under the wire an easy winner.

Upon another occasion Mr. Bowie, accompanied by Mr. Robert G. Hall and the late Col. Washington Booth, went to Washington to see a big handicap race in which were entered General Monroe and other cracks.

"Bill," said the Governor, calling to "Bill" Bird, his colored trainer, who is now dead, "what do you think of starting Compensation in this race?"

"Well, Sir," said "Bill," "I wouldn't start him. He's in good condition, but I don't think he can win."

"Never mind about that," was the ex-Governor's reply; "you put him in and depend upon him to do the rest."

The odds against Crickmore's stablemate in that race were 20 to 1, and he had an inexperienced jockey up, but he won in a canter.

The ex-Governor often taunted Bird about this race, saying that he knew more about the horses than their trainer did.

The horses of Mr. Bowie were not only highly prized in Maryland, but were respected at all the Eastern race tracks The ex-Governor once won two big stake races in one day—the United States Hotel Stakes at Saratoga with Oriole and the Produce Stakes at Monmouth Park with Compensation. He has been in the habit of spending a month every Summer at the Springs, and probably had seen his horses run oftener at Saratoga than he did on any other track in the country.

Year after year the faces of Mr. Bowie, Mr. Robert C. Hall, Col. Washington Booth, and Mr. E. A. Clabaugh were familiar ones at Saratoga. These four occupied the same suite of rooms season after season at the Grand Union Hotel there. Mr. Clabaugh was the first to pass away, and the three survivors continued their annual outing. Col. Booth died later, and last Summer Mr. Bowie and Mr. Hall repaired together to their old-time haunt at America's famous watering place.

Mr. Bowie never backed his horses heavily and laid very little money "in the books." His greatest winning on one race was probably made soon after the war at Saratoga, when he put $100 on Baltimore in the auction pools, and won $10,000. Baltimore was owned by Mr. Bowie, and Col. F. Hall's Maiden, the dam of Parole, was the favorite in this race.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Alfred Taylor.

Alfred Taylor of the law firm of Taylor & Parker, 15 Wall Street, died yesterday at his home, 10 West Thirty-sixth Street, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

Mr. Taylor was born at Martin, N. J., Sept. 11, 1848. He was graduated from the Bucknell University in 1866, and soon afterward became the Principal of a public school in his native town. A taste for the legal profession caused him to resign and to enter as a student at the Columbia Law School. He was graduated from that institution in 1871, and was admitted to the bar the same year.

Mr. Taylor was a member of the Union League Club and of various other clubs and societies. He leaves a wife and two children.

John F. Long.

Lieut. John F. Long died suddenly Friday night at the Dakota apartment house, 1 West Seventy-second Street. He was forty-four years old. For twenty-three years he had been a member of the Seventh Regiment, of which he was Quartermaster. He enlisted in Company F Oct. 13, 1869, was promoted Left General Guide Dec. 5, 1881; Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant Nov. 17, 1882, and Quartermaster June 2, 1884. The funeral will take place from St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Col. Daniel Appleton has issued orders requesting the members of the regiment to attend the services.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—John Jacob Decker, who died at his home, 154 West Forty-fifth Street, Friday evening, was founder of the piano manufacturing firm of Decker Brothers. He was born in Southern Germany in 1822. When a young man he came to the United States and found employment with the firm of Raven & Bacon of this city, with which he soon became identified as an active member. In 1862 the present firm was founded by Mr. Decker and his brother David. Mr. Decker, until a week ago had never suffered any severe illness. At that time he had an attack of pneumonia. He leaves a wife, a daughter, and a son, William F. Decker.

—Francis H. Jenks, well known as a dramatic and musical critic in Boston, and for a number of years employed in those capacities by The Boston Transcript, died yesterday. He had been in failing health a long time. He was born in Nantucket in 1838.

Unselfishness in Plants.

From Meehans's Monthly.

Flowers, as well as members of the animal world, seem to be governed in quite as great a part by self-sacrifice as by selfishness. Though the struggle for life, as it is called, and the "survival of the fittest" must have something to do with the evolution of form, and must be necessary to the existence of plants individually, yet it is evidently not so to all. As an illustration, if the Southern pine trees are left alone, the production of turpentine is comparatively small, but when tapped and made to produce the turpentine for the benefit of man, they go on producing without the tree suffering in the least. The annual product of turpentine by the Southern pine trees is some $10,000,000, which it seems to hand over to the uses of man without the slightest injury to itself. In no way can it be shown that the production of turpentine is a benefit to the pine tree.

WANTED A BOUNDARY LINE

Part of Port Erie Which May or May Not Belong to Canada.

NEW SURVEY PROBABLY NECESSARY

Curious Complication that Has Grown Out of the Destruction of American Fishermen's Nets.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A complication which threatens to develop into an international controversy of no little importance has come to light in the investigation which is being made by the Revenue Marine Service in behalf of the State Department into the circumstances under which certain Canadian officials destroyed the nets of American fishermen following their occupation in the waters of Western Lake Erie, between Pointe Pelee and Kelley's Island. The State Department has ascertained from a careful examination of all the treaties and maps bearing on the subject, that there is no definite boundary line between the United States and Canada in this portion of Lake Erie, and that, therefore, there is no basis for a contention regarding the rights of Americans to fish in these waters.

The question of the boundary line between the United States and Canada in this region has been the subject of more or less local discussion for many years, but it always has been supposed that the treaties and accompanying maps furnished the data for a settlement of the question, making it necessary merely for the United States to cause a survey to be made to put all questions at rest. It now has been discovered that this is not the case and that, in order to determine the dividing line, an international commission probably will have to be appointed.

The treaty of 1817 between the United States and Great Britain prohibits the maintaining by either nation of more than one war ship on the great lakes, but Canada has evaded the spirit of this restriction by providing a very considerable fleet of revenue cutters, while our armament consists of the familiar and famous, but antiquated, Michigan and three revenue cutters, the most modern of them far out of date compared with the Canadian contingent.

The Canadian cutter Petrel about a month ago made a descent upon a fleet of American fishermen, between Kelley's Island and Point Pelee, and cut their nets from the buoys, making this valuable part of their equipment a total loss. A protest was at once telegraphed to the State Department, by which the matter was referred to the Revenue Marine, with the request for a prompt and thorough investigation. The revenue cutter Fessenden was dispatched to the scene, and has spent some time in investigating the incident. It is the preliminary report from the Fessenden's commander that puzzles the State Department officials and has brought the controversy to a standstill. It is ascertained that the commander of the Fessenden, although able to ascertain accurately the location of the nets when they were cut, is not able to determine whether they were at that time in American or Canadian waters.

An examination of the treaties and accompanying maps at the State Department fails to shed any light upon the question. By the treaty of Ghent a commission was authorized to define the exact location of the boundary lines extending through the great lakes, and its decision as rendered was accompanied by numerous maps defining the points of departure, courses, &c., of these lines. But careful examination of the map of the western end of Lake Erie discloses the fact that it was not properly triangulated, and does not admit of its being used as the basis for an accurate survey. The courses given in the commission's report are incomplete and indefinite, and do not agree with the data of the charts. A map made in 1825 under the supervision of the War Department also has been examined and found to be no more accurate than the treaty charts.

In the circumstances, the State Department is at a loss how to lay the foundation for diplomatic representations regarding the alleged injuries to the American fishermen referred to, and the affair promises to take the wider scope of negotiations for the appointment of an international commission to make a survey and draft a new treaty. The commander of the Fessenden is still engaged in trying to find a basis for a survey, and the department probably will delay action until his final report shall be received.

NEWSPAPER NEWS AND NOTES

The Milwaukee Sentinel completed its fiftieth year as a daily publication on Sunday, the 9th inst. It had been issued as a weekly seven years before the establishment of the daily, and Milwaukee then was a mere village of less than 5,000 inhabitants. The Hon. C. L. MacArthur, now of Troy, N. Y., was the first editor of The Daily Sentinel, and ex-Gov. Harrison Reed, now of Jacksonville, Fla., was editor of The Sentinel when it was a weekly.

Emulating the example of the many other journals that are rejoicing in the increasing number of their years, The Poughkeepsie Eagle recorded last Tuesday that it then entered upon its thirty-fifth year, and promised to make it more productive of good than any that has preceded it.

The Open Court, a Chicago weekly paper, "devoted to the religion of science," is to reduce its price at the new year from $2 per annum to $1, and in making the announcement says that one reader has hitherto borne 90 per cent. of the cost of its publication. It is eight years old.

Miss Josephine Small has been for a long while owner and manager of The Biddeford (Me.) Times, a daily paper, and has conducted it successfully and profitably. She has lately sold the property. It has been published by members of her family for nearly a quarter of a century.

The Indianapolis News completed on Thursday, the 6th inst., its first quarter century and marked the anniversary by issuing a special illustrated edition of thirty-two pages. It rejoices in its success and says that political independence has contributed greatly to this result.

Mr. John R. Hathaway, who edited The Norfolk (Va.) Day Book for a long time before the war, and who was the oldest editor in Virginia, with possibly one exception, died in Norfolk on Wednesday, 5th inst.

The Delhi Express has just completed its fifty-sixth year. Its new proprietor, Mr. William Clark, is making it a very attractive newspaper, especially to residents or former citizens of Delaware County.

The Glens Falls Republican, which has for over fifty years satisfied its readers in Warren County by a four

THE VOTE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NOV. 6, 1894

ON THE AMENDMENTS FOR THE REVISED CONSTITUTION AND THE JUSTICES IN KINGS COUNTY.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—A table is given below of the total vote cast in each county at the election of Nov. 6, 1894, on the amendments for the revised Constitution, additional Justices of the Supreme Court in Kings County, and County Judges and Courts of Sessions in Kings County.

The returns of Kings and Erie Counties have not yet been filed. The figures given are subject to revision, which may disclose some trifling errors:

	Revised Constitution.			Relating to County Judges and Courts of Sessions in Kings County.			
Counties.	For.	Against.	Blank.	Whole No. of Votes.	For.	Against.	Blank.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	15,204	16,250	83	31,357	14,589	16,613	150	31,352
Allegany	2,623	2,245	.....	5,868	2,530	3,176	.....	5,706
Broome	4,695	3,693	1	8,389	4,795	3,665	.....	8,460
Cattaraugus	4,618	3,578	1	8,197	4,391	3,648	3	8,042
Cayuga	5,924	4,765	1	11,594	7,098	4,185	.....	11,283
Chautauqua	7,451	4,143	.....	8,067	3,706	4,447	.....	8,153
Chemung	3,740	4,327	.....	5,769	3,178	2,531	2	5,711
Chenango	3,259	2,509	1	3,638	1,821	1,695	.....	3,516
Clinton	1,976	1,662	1	3,638	1,821	1,695	.....	3,516
Columbia	3,462	3,736	6	7,204	3,304	3,751	5	7,060
Cortland	2,581	2,143	.....	4,724	2,584	2,126	.....	4,710
Delaware	3,606	3,214	3	6,823	3,426	3,294	3	6,723
Dutchess	5,654	4,954	292	10,900	5,538	4,741	276	10,555
Erie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex	2,326	990	.....	3,325	2,197	1,025	.....	3,222
Franklin	1,270	1,406	.....	2,676	1,352	1,373	.....	2,725
Fulton and Hamilton	4,872	3,007	.....	7,969	4,779	3,136	.....	7,915
Genesee	2,755	1,638	.....	4,193	2,310	1,636	.....	3,946
Greene	1,946	2,488	3	4,173	1,579	2,507	9	4,095
Herkimer	3,786	3,265	.....	7,051	3,422	3,328	.....	6,750
Jefferson	5,715	5,306	3	11,024	5,443	5,383	8	10,834
Kings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	2,094	1,840	4	3,938	1,862	1,842	8	3,712
Livingston	2,969	2,770	.....	5,739	2,771	2,789	.....	5,560
Madison	3,960	2,480	12	6,461	3,703	2,444	8	6,155
Monroe	13,673	9,574	8	23,255	11,564	10,901	10	22,475
Montgomery	3,380	3,042	.....	6,722	3,026	3,389	.....	6,415
New-York	73,403	56,405	12,005	141,813	71,016	55,857	11,972	138,845
Niagara	3,976	3,100	5	7,081	3,509	3,280	.....	6,809
Oneida	10,149	7,387	.....	17,536	9,052	7,629	.....	16,681
Onondaga	12,276	9,948	12	22,236	11,760	9,990	34	21,784
Ontario	4,137	3,757	2	7,896	3,737	3,916	1	7,654
Orange	8,214	6,433	.....	14,647	8,102	6,602	.....	14,704
Orleans	2,652	1,739	1	4,392	2,281	1,766	4	4,051
Oswego	6,466	4,139	.....	10,605	6,021	4,401	.....	10,422
Otsego	3,952	4,329	104	8,385	3,896	4,346	111	8,353
Putnam	816	721	2	1,539	769	703	2	1,474
Queens	7,310	5,271	.....	12,581	7,091	5,189	.....	12,280
Rensselaer	11,935	11,476	.....	23,411	10,817	12,083	.....	22,900
Richmond	2,527	1,416	6	3,949	2,739	1,446	3	4,188
Rockland	2,192	1,723	11	3,926	2,225	1,736	12	3,973
St. Lawrence	5,953	4,352	3	10,308	6,026	4,274	1	10,301
Saratoga	4,923	3,986	68	8,977	4,450	4,236	67	8,753
Schenectady	2,324	2,456	.....	4,780	2,060	2,577	.....	4,637
Schoharie	1,940	3,118	.....	5,059	1,899	3,155	.....	5,054
Schuyler	1,372	1,334	.....	2,706	1,256	1,356	.....	2,612
Seneca	1,691	2,140	3	3,834	1,629	2,265	5	3,899
Steuben	8,216	6,084	1	14,301	7,874	6,057	2	13,933
Suffolk	3,987	2,633	8	6,628	3,995	2,556	7	6,558
Sullivan	1,690	2,166	1	3,767	1,603	2,133	.....	3,736
Tioga	2,331	2,272	35	4,638	2,342	2,245	36	4,623
Tompkins	2,931	2,236	1	5,168	2,632	2,262	5	4,899
Ulster	4,371	4,840	.....	9,211	3,976	4,983	.....	8,959
Warren	1,870	1,714	.....	3,584	1,672	1,755	.....	3,427
Washington	3,933	2,043	.....	5,976	3,435	2,202	4	5,641
Wayne	3,676	2,708	3	6,387	3,390	2,905	2	6,297
Westchester	10,582	7,037	.....	17,619	10,271	7,397	.....	17,668
Wyoming	2,530	1,620	.....	4,150	2,296	1,607	.....	3,903
Yates	1,702	1,485	.....	3,187	1,359	1,434	.....	2,793
Total	328,976	268,592	12,690	610,258	311,688	272,849	12,752	597,290

Relating to additional Justices of the Supreme Court in Kings County:

Counties.	For.	Ag'nst.	Blank.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	14,637	16,786	128	31,551
Allegany	2,515	3,432	....	5,947
Broome	4,751	3,727	1	8,479
Cattaraugus	4,352	5,834	4	10,190
Cayuga	5,577	5,064	1	10,642
Chautauqua	7,151	4,336	....	11,487
Chemung	3,746	4,411	....	8,157
Chenango	3,134	2,688	2	5,824
Clinton	1,865	1,752	....	3,617
Columbia	3,263	3,818	4	7,091
Cortland	2,540	2,220	....	4,760
Delaware	3,476	3,456	....	6,932
Dutchess	5,569	4,817	301	10,087
Erie	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex	2,153	1,062	....	3,214
Franklin	1,415	1,427	....	2,842
Fulton and Hamilton	4,831	3,222	....	8,053
Genesee	2,315	1,773	....	4,088
Greene	1,534	2,534	6	4,074
Herkimer	3,425	3,476	3	6,904
Jefferson	5,377	5,749	7	11,133
Kings	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	1,900	1,960	7	3,867
Livingston	2,788	2,871	....	5,659
Madison	3,661	2,591	6	6,258
Monroe	12,045	11,992	14	24,061
Montgomery	3,040	3,514	....	6,554
New-York	75,594	56,832	11,768	144,194
Niagara	3,518	3,522	3	7,043
Oneida	8,513	7,855	....	16,668
Onondaga	11,769	10,368	19	22,096
Ontario	3,759	4,047	1	7,807
Orange	8,012	6,737	....	14,949
Orleans	2,181	1,997	3	4,181
Oswego	5,983	4,598	1	10,582
Otsego	3,949	4,413	116	8,469
Putnam	798	727	2	1,527
Queens	7,069	5,277	....	12,346
Rensselaer	10,796	12,264	....	23,060
Richmond	2,738	1,521	5	4,264
Rockland	2,268	1,750	3	4,021
St. Lawrence	6,150	4,427	2	10,579
Saratoga	4,411	4,420	55	8,886
Schenectady	2,070	2,663	....	4,733
Schoharie	1,907	3,294	....	5,201
Schuyler	1,279	1,431	....	2,710
Seneca	1,626	2,334	4	3,964
Steuben	7,855	6,244	....	14,077
Suffolk	3,884	2,676	6	6,666
Sullivan	1,619	2,188	1	3,808
Tioga	2,281	2,358	34	4,673
Tompkins	2,649	2,457	2	5,138
Ulster	4,023	5,112	....	9,145
Warren	1,637	1,809	....	3,446
Washington	3,421	2,325	2	5,748
Wayne	3,380	3,058	5	6,443
Westchester	10,278	7,422	....	17,700
Wyoming	2,317	1,736	....	4,053
Yates	1,342	1,567	....	2,909
Total	316,471	280,961	12,516	609,957

DR. HOLUB TELLS OF HIS TRAVELS

Many Bohemians Hear the African Explorer's Lecture About His Journeys and Adventures.

Dr. E. Holub, the African explorer, lectured yesterday before his Bohemian compatriots at Central Opera House, in East Sixty-seventh Street. The hall was crowded with Bohemians, who listened most attentively to a discourse that lasted about three hours. Dr. Holub has thirty-two decorations, of which he wore many small miniatures on his breast. Mrs. Holub, who accompanied him on his second exploration, was also present.

Dr. Holub told his hearers that he had made two great exploring expeditions, the first from 1872 to 1879. The other lasted four years. In neither of these was he backed by any Government, and he paid the entire expenses of the first expedition out of his own pocket.

He first went to South Africa, where he practiced medicine, and when he had accumulated £7,000 he started into the interior to explore. He went as far as the Nambé Cataract of Zambesi, in the kingdom of the Ma-Rutse, and returned with a large collection of zoological, botanical, mineral, and ethnological specimens, which he distributed among colleges and museums.

He said he asked the Austria-Hungarian Government to supply means for a second journey, but the Emperor alone gave $12,000. So Dr. Holub went on a lecturing tour in Austria, Germany, and England, and raised $20,000.

He again went to South Africa in 1887, and took with him six picked soldiers, each of whom had learned three duties. He started from Cape Town with four wagons and sixty oxen, and passed through the Orange and Transvaal States. There had been a great drought for a pear, and many of his oxen died for want of water and food. Later other oxen were attacked with lung and spleen disease, and Dr. Holub killed the sickest ox, took virus from its lungs, and inoculated the other oxen in the tips of their tails, and they all recovered.

Dr. Holub said he was generally well treated by the natives, especially by King Khamé of Ba-Maquato, living at that time in Shoshong, a tribe of the Bechuana Nation, which is one of the thirty nations of the race of Ba-N'thu. This race came down from Central Africa and drove the Hottentots to the south and southwest coasts, where there is little water. The Ba-N'thu are a warlike race, while the Hottentots are indolent and have been further led into drunkenness and disease by contact with the whites.

The policy of the English with the warlike races, he said, has tended to make them increase. Had the English left them to themselves, they would have exterminated each other. But by encouraging trade, the English have caused many of them to settle on the lands and raise grain that is sent to the southern possessions of Great Britain.

King Khamé is a model monarch in his way, Dr. Holub said. He suppresses robbery and theft, and will not allow white men to sell liquor in his dominions.

Dr. Holub intends giving a course of lectures in English in this country, and in 1896 he will make another journey of exploration in Africa.

A Great Night at Mr. Dennis's.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 9.—The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John Dennis and the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Otis Burnham, the son-in-law and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis, was celebrated Saturday night.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:13|Sun sets...4:33|Moon sets...4:46

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	5:23	5:50	11:51	11:45
Governors Island	5:43	6:08	12:01	12:22
Hell Gate	7:36	8:01	1:29	1:50

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Panama, Colon	11:00 A. M.	12:50 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

Bellenden, La Plata countries	10:30 A. M.	.....
Trave, Bremen	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

Adriatic, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
New-York, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	3:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.

Fulda, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	11:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) Dec. 10.—Alecto, London, Nov. 23; Anchoria, Glasgow, Nov. 30; Croft, Dundee, Nov. 25; England, Liverpool, Nov. 23; Fulda, Genoa, Nov. 29; Leibnitz, St. Lucia, Dec. 2; Marengo, Antwerp, Nov. 23; Muriel, Barbados, Nov. 29; Taurlc, Liverpool, Nov. 20; Turquoise, St. Lucia, Dec. 2.

TUESDAY, Dec. 11.—Allianca, Colon, Dec. 4; Adirondack, Kingston, Dec. 6; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 28; Mohawk, London, Nov. 29; Waesland, Antwerp, Dec. 1.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.—Saller, Bremen, Dec. 1; Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 5; Vigilancia, Havana, Dec. 8.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13.—Grecian, Glasgow, Dec. 1; Moravia, Havre, Nov. 28; Patria, Havre, Dec. 3; Zaandam, Amsterdam, Dec. 1.

Arrived.—New-York, Sunday, Dec. 9.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Kraeft, Hamburg Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Prins Willem III., (Dutch,) Van Der Est, Surinam, &c., Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Delonclе, Havre Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Ardanmhor, (Br.,) Davey, Tampico, &c., Dec. 1, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Bingham, Newcastle Nov. 17, via Antwerp 22, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 8th.

SS Leibnitz, (Belg.,) Graham, Rio Janeiro, &c., Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Cherokee, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N. E., moderate breeze, cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Europe, for London; Kansas City, for Bristol.

By Cable.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 9.—SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, (from Liverpool,) for New-York, sld. hence to-day.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Seamstress.—By a reliable girl. Apply, between 10 and 12 Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 101 East 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French Protestant as chambermaid, seamstress, or parlormaid in private family; speaks English; good city references. C. B., 108 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young American woman as chambermaid and seamstress or maid; eight years' good city references. X. W., Box 15, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with laundry work and make herself generally useful. 39 East 68th St., Monday, before 11 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to make herself generally useful; city or country. M. C., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing or help with growing children; good city reference. Call, Monday, 567 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; assist with washing and ironing; best city reference. 401 East 71st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; willing and obliging; good reference. Call, Sunday and Monday, at 46 East 29th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swiss French girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; flat preferred; good reference. 887 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; willing to help with children; best of references. E. F., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; three years' personal reference. 777 8th Av., Doyle's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly-reliable chambermaid; will assist with waiting; six years' reference from last place. 424 West 35th St., McPeck's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Wednesday, at 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—City reference. 156 West 56th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS—CHAMbermaid, &c.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to obtain situations for two girls, one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as chambermaid and to assist with other work. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 46 East 29th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe desires to place a competent woman, whom she can thoroughly recommend in every respect; been in her employ nine years. 6 West 31st St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By reliable person as chambermaid; will assist with waiting; city or country; six years' first-class reference from last place. 395 West 52d St., Murray's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress in private family; city references. Call, for two days, at 412 East 15th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; private family; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable young English girl; or take care of grown child; city reference, personal if required. 110 West 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman, Scotch Protestant, as chambermaid and would assist with waiting; best city reference. 317 East 56th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl; or as parlormaid or assist butler; neat sewer; three years' city reference. 162 East 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; four years' reference; small private family. M. J., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Protestant girl; willing and obliging. 521 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; best city reference. 118 East 63d St.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and assist in waiting if necessary; permanence preferred to wages; good reference; country. P. M., 270 West 23d St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—To a young lady; by a young German, speaking French and English; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; embroidering, drawing, and china painting. 16 Lexington Av., near 23d St., last employer's.

COMPANION.—By a lady of middle-age as companion or governess; speaks German and English; music; thorough. L. P., 852 Columbus Av.

COMPANION.—By a lady to go to Europe as companion. Seaver, 2,097 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By a French couple; wife a first-class cook in a private family; can take full charge and do marketing; husband understands his duties in everything; best references from city and country. R. Couple, Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meat, entrées, jellies, desserts, cream, including marketing; excellent references; private family; city or country. 821 Westchester Av., Johanson's bell.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best city reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, at 104 West 46th St.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; take entire charge; understands marketing; city reference. E. B., care of Mrs. Peterson, 508 West 28th St.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly experienced in all branches; good manager; middle-aged; best references; wages, $60. B. A., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—A lady going South would like to place her first-class cook, to whom she can recommend in every respect. Apply, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at 531 5th Av.

COOK.—By American cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, entrées, jellies, desserts; first-class baker; no objection to the country. Call, Monday, at 130 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands her work perfectly; very good baker; in private family; good city reference; last employer can be seen. 230 East 45th St., Lynch's bell.

COOK.—By first-class English cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; thoroughly understands her duties; personal city reference; leaving through death. 147 East 35th St.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as good plain cook and laundress; good bread, biscuits, and soups; best city reference. 438 9th Av.; ring Matthews's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook and do coarse washing; private family; references; willing and obliging. O. K., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—A young woman as excellent cook and laundress; choice baker; best city reference. I. M., 213 East 25th St., Room 17.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all branches; best personal city reference. Call, two days, at 219 West 32d St., rear.

COOK.—First-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By young woman; excellent cook; private family; understands her business thoroughly; first-class city references. E. H., 904 8th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best references. L. M., 219 2d Av.

COOK or KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl in private family. M. R., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a reliable girl as cook and laundress; city references; private family. 216 East 25th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; go out by day or month; first-class reference. 311 East 60th St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By French cook in private family; understands soup and dessert; no washing; city or country; reference. Cook, 466 7th Av.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; don't need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best reference. A. S., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable elderly American Protestant; good cook and baker; in country; reference, Mrs. C., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By first-class cook and laundress; best references; country preferred. Dello Brady, Morristown, N. J.

COOK.—Respectable woman; good cook and laundress; four years' city reference. 432 3d Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By reliable Englishwoman; city reference; private family; wages, $20 to $25. Ellen, 440 West 58th St.

COOK.—By respectable girl in private American family; eight years' references from last place. Call, Monday, 20a West 64th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook in a private family or institution; city reference. 309 East 40th St.; ring Hennerty's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook; English and French; personal reference; wages, $25 to $30. 429 West 41st.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as thoroughly-competent cook to go out by the day; city references. 649 3d Av., Ward's bell.

COOK.—By a competent person as an excellent plain cook in a small private family; best of references. 150 West 66th St., care of Bulman.

COOK.—First-class; by respectable woman; best of references. M., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable widow, with children, work of any kind by the day; is a good laundress and housecleaner. 306 West 41st St., Room 1.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to go out by the day or week; is good cook and laundress; best city references. 219 East 47th St., top bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, work by the day, or will take in washing. Mrs. Brown, 319 East 48th St., ground floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By an experienced woman, washing or cleaning by the day; has excellent references. Miss Moore, 415 West 41st St.

Dressmakers.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKING by the day; all the new Paris fashions a specialty; cloaks, evening dress; also remodeling. Mme. Olivier, 336 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a well-educated, refined American, thoroughly understanding dressmaking (having had for several years a private establishment and the patronage of best city families, to whom she refers,) position as teacher of dressmaking and sewing in training school; is eminently fitted for such position by education and disposition; unexceptionable testimonials. Superior Qualifications, Box 300 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By an artistic dressmaker; first-class fitter; accustomed to fine trade; desires more engagements in first-class families; city or country; personal reference. E., 254 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or to take work home; skirts, waists; also remodeling, repairing, alterations, children's dresses. Davis, 469 Columbus Av., store.

DRESSMAKER.—Just from London; desires a few engagements; thoroughly experienced; first-class fitter; evening dresses and tailor-made a specialty. F. M., 329 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; late 5th Av.; perfect fit assured; dresses, coats; new draped waists; $2 per day. F. L., 235 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; great experience; by day; private families; highly recommended; competent all branches; $2 a day. Mme. Mene, 223 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker from Doucet and Felix; evening and street dresses; latest style; by day, $2.50. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By good fitter and designer, latest styles, at $1.50 per day; can show work. Miss Lynch, 116 East 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Will call and arrange with private families to work by the day or week; can give reference. Dressmaker, 1,076 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—More customers by day or at home; city reference. 239 East 87th St. M. Roper.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by day; city reference. 221 East 32d St., Byrne's bell.

DRESSMAKING.—Fine dressmaking; reasonable; walking and evening dresses a specialty; misses' dancing gowns; also, thorough dressmaker; by the day; work seen. 1,322 Broadway, second bell.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an educated French governess; young children preferred; high verbal and written reference. Mlle. C., care Mrs. Haldi, 301 West 29th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady of liberal culture as amanuensis, governess, or traveling companion; highest references. Culture, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced; English, music, drawing, French, and German; references. C. K., Box 18, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a German nursery governess; five years' experience in kindergarten; speaks very little English; highly recommended. Apply, Monday and Tuesday morning, at 5 East 65th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated North German; good needlewoman; understands kindergarten; best reference. B., Box 202 Times.

Housekeepers.

AMERICAN HOUSEKEEPER.—Would like to go in the country; good reference. 158 West 28th St., top floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined American lady, thoroughly versed in housekeeping, a position in refined family, where interested and conscientious service would be appreciated; would act as chaperon or traveling companion to ladies or young girls; unquestionable testimonials from best city families as to character, disposition, and qualifications. Highly Qualified, Box 300 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an English Protestant, where young cook is kept; would take entire charge of large household, marketing, and large dinners; is a first-class cook; good references. M. C., 1,227 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By competent woman as working housekeeper, with or without other help; city or country. A. A., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By managing housekeeper where one or more help is kept; best references. A. Knox, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPING.—By a most respectable woman to take charge of widower's or bachelor's home; is a thorough cook; understands housekeeping in all branches; week out of place. Two days, 250 West 18th St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER or CARE of an Invalid.—By a middle-aged Protestant woman; capable and well recommended; country preferred. 748 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do general housework or plain cooking, washing, and ironing; city reference. Advertiser, 503 East 15th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young woman to do general housework in small family; good references. H. C., 769 6th Av.; O'Brien's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Scotchwoman as general housekeeper; country reference. 233 West 19th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent woman for light housework; no washing; flat preferred; references. M. A., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough housemaid; no objection to country; best city reference. M. S., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a thoroughly-experienced girl as first kitchenmaid; best city reference. Mrs. Kohn, 644 6th Av.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid. Call, Thursday or Friday, 83 Irving Place.

KITCHENMAID.—As first kitchenmaid in private family; best city references. 351 West 43d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID—BUTLER.—By married couple, (French;) wife as lady's maid; is an excellent hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; husband as butler or valet; best city references. A. T., 224 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; thorough hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. G. L., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; knows her duties well; good packer; fine sewer; understands dressmaking; cheerful and obliging disposition; first-class city references. 242 West 16th St. Johnson.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid; French; can dress hair; good seamstress and dressmaker; understands traveling; good reference. J. P., 230 East 40th St.

MAID.—By a French maid in a private family, for grown children; good seamstress; best city reference. A. B., 108 West 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By one speaking German and French; very good seamstress; first-class reference. Fackler, 225 East 49th St.

LADY'S MAID AND GOOD SEAMSTRESS.—French; in private family; best references. Augustine, 468 7th Av.

MAID, &c.—By a Frenchwoman, about 40 years old, as maid, good seamstress, or to care for one or two grown children; would like a Spanish family; five years' best city reference. Josephine, 1,840 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MAID.—By a young person, German born; speaks good English; as maid to lady or grown child; would be willing to leave the city if necessary; good seamstress; answer by letter. 179 West 79th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker; cut and fit; understands hair; good packer and traveler; willing and obliging; no objection to a little chamberwork, personal reference. Maid, 402 West 42d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By German; experienced, trustworthy in housekeeping or traveling; employer can be seen. 349 Park Av., two days.

MAID.—By Protestant girl as maid; good seamstress, manicurer, and hairdresser; good city reference. 304 East 20th St., care of Mrs. Scott.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent person as first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her work; wages, $20 to $25; first-class reference. A. C., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; willing to assist with light chamberwork; wages, $20; good references. A. M., 248 1st Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish laundress, fine family washing; silks, flannels, and lace curtains; also gents' washing; best reference. Stevens, 309 West 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress and to assist with chamberwork; excellent city reference given. 314 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced; will take all fine washing home; laces and flannels a specialty; best reference. Mrs. McGann, 237 East 59th St.; near 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; assist in chamberwork; American family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as excellent laundress; would assist with other work; city or country; first-class city reference. 136 West 52d St., one flight up.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with the waiting; five years' best city reference. M. B., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, to go out by the day or take work home; with gentleman's family; best city references. Mrs. Healy, 147 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress to go out to private family to do fine washing and ironing; good reference. 1,414 3d Av., 1st floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl; will also do chamber

SPORTS AT THE COLLEGES

Football Brutality Now Being Discussed at Harvard.

MODIFICATION OF RULES PROBABLE

Crimson Eleven Next Season Ought to be a Strong One—Cornell Loses But Three Players.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 9.—The brutality at the recent Springfield football game has called out a great amount of discussion as to whether football as it is now played has any claim to further existence. As far as Harvard is concerned, no steps have been taken with regard to restricting the roughness of the game. It was expected that the matter would be brought up at the Faculty meeting last week, but not a word was said on the subject. It looks now as if the football men would be allowed to modify the game first, and then, if the changes do not suit the Harvard authorities, they will take a hand in the matter.

The leading proposition is that of Mr. J. H. Sears, Captain of the 1889 eleven, who suggests that a number of graduates, none of them to be football enthusiasts, shall stand upon the side lines and immediately disqualify any player who is unnecessarily rough. Another proposition is to have two umpires, one a football expert and the other not, the latter to perform the same office as that proposed for the graduates at the side lines. In any case, there will undoubtedly be a very decisive modification of football rules before next season begins.

An estimate of the make-up of next year's football team can now be made approximately. Emmons, Mackie, Waters, and possibly Wrenn, will be gone. Wrenn may return to the Law School, and if he does, will play quarter back again. Cabot will undoubtedly take Emmons's place at left end, having done so well at the Springfield game. Wheeler will probably try for Waters's place. Among the candidates for left guard will be Monahan and Bouvé, and Woodward of this year's freshman team. Arthur Brewer will play right end, and the two Shaws will return, playing centre and right guard, as before.

With Charlie Brewer and Wrightington at half back and "Jack" Fairchild at full back, there is already the nucleus of what promises to be a strong team. "Charlie" Brewer, as Captain, will do much to make team work count, for he is a steady player himself, and very popular.

The 'Varsity crews have returned to work in the Carey Building, and are now rowing every afternoon at 4 o'clock. The old tank has been boarded over and will not be used this Winter. Mr. Watson is doing the coaching, assisted by Capt. Fennessy.

The class crews are also practicing, and, with the exception of the freshmen, there is a lamentable scarcity of good material. Only eight men have appeared so far for 1895. The freshmen, under instruction of Mr. Legate, are showing up well, but have not yet developed the necessary sustained power. A fifteen minutes' pull tires them all out. The chief fault is that they pull back too far on the stroke, and their time is all out of joint. A few weeks' practice will undoubtedly show a great improvement.

CORNELL'S FOOTBALL PROSPECTS

Capt. Wyckoff Already Has the Basis of a Strong Team.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Clinton Randall Wyckoff, '94, has been elected Captain of Cornell's football eleven. Wyckoff is twenty years of age, 5 feet 6¾ inches in height, and weighs 142 pounds. This is the first season that he has regularly played on the 'Varsity eleven, but he was quarter back in his class team during his freshman and sophomore years.

On account of his light weight, Wyckoff was never considered as a possible 'Varsity player until this year, when Marshal Newell came to select the candidates for this year's eleven. Newell chose Wyckoff to try for quarter back, and the choice proved to be a happy one.

Wyckoff has played throughout the season. Wyckoff, like Wrenn of Harvard, is an expert tennis player, having won the championship of his college. Wyckoff's work at football is very heady, and he has been the field Captain of the team all this season. His coolheadedness and dashing style of play made his few pounds go a long way in a game.

Cornell will lose but three men next year, but in the case of two of these their places will be hard to fill. The only seniors regularly playing on the team are Capt. Warner, left guard; Colnon, right guard, and Mason, left half back. It is expected that all the others will return to the university.

Cornell's great difficulty has been in securing heavy men, and for this reason the loss of both guards will be a heavy blow. It is worthy of note, too, that guard is the position in which Cornell has been weakest in substitutes this year. For other positions the outlook is bright. Fennell has played his first season at centre very creditably. Though rather light, he makes up for it in activity and aggressiveness, and should play a much better game next year.

At right tackle, Rogers, '96, will probably be seen again. His game has greatly improved during the season, though he was laid off before Thanksgiving Day. He ought to be a strong man next year. On the other side, Freeborn, '97, played the early part of the season, and will probably hold the position next year. However, it is expected that Hall, who finished the season in this position, will return for graduate work and that he will give Freeborn a rub for the place. At left end, Beecham, '97, has made a fine record this season, and his work compares favorably with that of Hinkey or Trenchard. On the opposite end, Taussig, '97, makes every ounce of his 145 pounds count, and fills the position acceptably. He is a wrestler and oarsman, and has played a good game this year though much of the time out of condition.

Back of the line Capt. Wyckoff will play at quarter and Ohl, '97, will undoubtedly appear at full back again. Half back is a position that has given the coaches a great deal of trouble this year. On one side Mason has played well, but has been continually getting injured. He will not return next year. On the other side, Dyer, '96, and Starbuck, '96, have played. The former hits the line well, but is not a fast runner. Starbuck's playing is of the Osgood order. He is an artful dodger and a very swift runner. This is his first year at the game, and he has shown two prominent faults—fumbling and a tendency to misjudge punts. If he can overcome these he should become a good player.

A promising candidate for half back is Steinacher, '97, who was a substitute this year. He is a Spanlard and a fast, hard player, but frequently loses his head in a game and fails to run behind his interference. If Cornell is able to retain the services of Newell as coach next year she ought to succeed in putting a good team in the field for next year.

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

Temporary Gymnasium Secured—Interest in Fencing and Chess.

The Fencing Club of Columbia College has been reorganized, and starts out determined to capture the cup which is offered by the Racquet and Tennis Club, and to be competed for by the fencing teams of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia. Columbia lost the cup last year by one bout. E. Gouspy, the instructor in fencing at the Racquet and Tennis Club, has been engaged by Columbia for five months. The men will be coached on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays in the new Columbia gymnasium. The following officers have been elected: President—Hamilton Fish, '95; Treasurer—L. M. Lawson, '96; Secretary—S. G. F. Townsend.

The tournament of the Chess Club is now in progress in the old library. The men are not only playing for prizes, but also for places on the team which will represent Columbia in the chess tournament, in which Yale and Princeton will take part, during Christmas week, at the Harvard School in this city. Columbia now holds the cup. Neither Hymes nor Lebarre will represent Columbia this year. Hymes is debarred, owing to the rule allowing no man to enter who has been a graduate for over three years, and Lebarre has left college.

The tournament has developed some excellent material. Simpson, a new man in the School of Political Science, seems sure of a place on the team, and promises to prove a worthy successor to Columbia's representatives of '92 and '93. Price, the President of the club, is playing a strong game, and Boerum, substitute on last year's team, is doing excellent work.

Although the new gymnasium on East Fifty-sixth Street will not be as commodious as the old one, it will, nevertheless, answer the requirements of the students, and will also force them to regret their lost opportunities in the old Manhattan Athletic Club gymnasium. The building in which the new gymnasium is situated was originally built for a large stable, but was never used as such. The top story is now being fitted up as a locker and dressing room. The second story will be used for the gymnasium proper, and the main floor will be devoted to the crew team, being fitted up with all modern appliances for the development of the oarsmen.

The question of a rowing tank was considered, but, in view of the fact that the college will remain at the present place for only two years, it was deemed a useless expense.

When the city College team began to pose as the champion of the City College elevens, the senior class football team immediately issued a challenge to city collegians. This happened two weeks ago, and since no response was made until late last week. Now the football season has closed, and the acceptance of the challenge is received at Columbia with considerable criticism, since the senior team has gone out of training. Nevertheless, the Columbia men are to call a mass meeting of the football men in college, and consider the question. If a team can be organized, they will probably play.

At the close of the Princeton-Columbia games last Spring, the students, in their rejoicings over Columbus's victory, tore up the board walk across the campus, and, together with some barrels and boxes obtained from a grocery store, built a monstrous bonfire on the campus. Last week President Low had his revenge. He issued an order forbidding the track athletic team to leave any privileges in the new gymnasium until the board walk is paid for. The students, upon hearing the order, immediately began to collect money to cover the loss, which amounts to $50. They have done very well so far, and the amount will doubtless be covered by to-morrow.

Lacrosse at the City College.

Lacrosse has been revived at the College of the City of New-York, and the prospects for having an excellent team are very bright. Every Tuesday and Friday afternoon some twenty-five to thirty men practice in the north meadows in Central Park. It is quite probable that an intercollegiate lacrosse league will be formed. Of last year's team there remain Strobel, '96, Captain; Tombo, '95; E. Briner, '97, and Smith, '95. Among the promising candidates are Casenova, '98; Parks, '98; Ridley, '97; Kafka, '97; Roll, '97; Mahoney, '95; Wagner, '96; Priner, '97; Jacoby, '98; Barnhurst, '98, and Froelich, '98. The football team claims the championship of the City College elevens.

THE CONEY ISLAND STAKES.

Entries to Close Jan. 2—Right Reserved to Declare Them Off.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has issued entry blanks and circulars of three of its big stakes, the Great Trial, Double Event, and Futurity. The club, however, reserves the right to declare off each stake, owing to the uncertainty of future legislation affecting racing in this State. In case the stake is declared off, the club will return all money paid on account of the same.

In the case of the Futurity for 1897, sealed entries will be received. These entries will remain unopened until action of the Legislature, when the club may decide whether it will be in a position to continue the event. If continued, the amount of added money will be at once announced. If the race is not to be run, entries will be returned unopened and no forfeits incurred. The conditions of the races are:

Great Trial Stakes; value $20,000, for June meeting, 1895.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, foals of 1893, of $100 each, and only $15 if struck out by March 15; $25 if by April 15; $50 if by May 15, for horses entered by Aug. 1, 1894; or of $200 each, $25 if struck out by March 15; $75 if by April 15; $100 if by May 15, for those entered by Jan. 2, 1895. The association to add the amount necessary to make the value of the race $20,000. The second to receive $2,000 and the third $1,000 out of the money so added. Maidens allowed 3 pounds. Beaten maidens not having run second for a race of $2,000, allowed 7 pounds. Winners of two races of $5,000, or one of $10,000, 7 pounds extra. Starters to pay $100 additional. Futurity Course. Entries will close Jan. 2.

The Double Event.—First race to be run first day of June meeting; second event on last day of June meeting. First half, five and a half furlongs, and second, Futurity course. Winners of two races of $2,000 each, or one race of $5,000, 7 pounds extra. Maidens never having been placed second for a race of $3,000, allowed 8 pounds. Produce of mares or stallions which have not produced a winner prior to Jan. 1, 1895, if maidens at time of starting, allowed 3 pounds.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, foals of 1893, by subscriptions of $50 each; $25 forfeit if struck out by May 15, 1895, for horses entered by Aug. 1, 1894, or of $150 each, $50 forfeit for those entered by Jan. 2, 1895. Starters to pay $50 additional, which shall entitle them to start for both events. The association to add the amount necessary to make the value of the two events $5,000 each. In each event the second to receive $750 and the third $250 out of the money so added. One thousand dollars additional in plate or money (at the option of the winner) will be given should the two events be won by the same horse. Entries close Jan. 2.

Futurity Stakes for Autumn Meeting of 1897.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, foals of 1895, by subscription of $20 each, for mares covered in 1894, and of $50 each for the produce of such mares unless struck out by July 15, 1896, or $100 unless struck out by July 15, 1897. All starters to pay $250 additional, all of which shall go to the second and third horses, as further provided. Winners of $5,000, 3 pounds; of two races of $5,000, or of one of $10,000, 7 pounds; of four of $5,000 or two of $10,000 or of one of $20,000, 12 pounds extra. The produce of mares or stallions which have not produced a winner prior to Jan. 1, 1895, allowed 3 pounds; of both, 5 pounds, the produce to be entitled to such allowance at time of starting, whether claimed or not in the entry of the mare. Maidens allowed 10 pounds, which allowance shall not be cumulative. Mares may be entered by persons not their owner, the owner having, the prior right. If a mare entered in this stake drops her foal before the 1st of January, or if she has a dead or more than one foal, or is barren, the entry of such mare is void, and the subscription, if paid, will be returned. By filling prior to July 15, 1896, with the Coney Island Jockey Club, an accepted transfer of the produce with its engagement for the Futurity Stakes, the original subscriber will be released from any liability as to the engagement of the produce. Should a subscriber or transferee die before the race, then entry shall not be void, provided it be assumed by the then owner of the horse; notice in writing to that effect, accompanied by the payment of all accrued liabilities for such horse in the stake, being given within three months after such demise. In such case the entry shall be independent of all other racing obligations and entries of the original subscriber or transferee. Futurity course, about three-quarters of a mile. Entries close Jan. 2 with the clerk of the course.

Unable to Prevent Winter Racing.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 9.—Gov. Matthews yesterday admitted his inability to prevent Winter race meetings at the Roby track. He has corresponded with the local authorities of Lake County, where the track is situated, but has met with no encouragement. The sentiment of the people in the vicinity of the track is in favor of maintaining the meetings, as they are a great source of revenue. The track people have acted very shrewdly in employing all needed labor and assistance from among the citizens of the county and in purchasing all their corn, oats, and hay from the farmers in the vicinity. The Governor says he will make an earnest appeal to the Legislature to enact such laws as will not only rid Lake County of these Winter race meetings, but of all other invasions of a like character from Chicago.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—Monroe Salisbury is said to have arranged to take eight weanlings bred at A. H. Moore's farm, near Philadelphia, to California, where they will be developed. Their dams are Vinette, 2:09½, by Ethan Wilkes; Annorean, 2:26½, by Cyclone; Mary Marshall, 2:12¾, (sister to May Marshall;) Echora, Direct's dam; Sapphire, dam of Nominee, 2:17¼; Nancy Lee, dam of Nancy Hanks, 2:04; Casta Diva, by Robert McGregor, and Addie G., by Red Wilkes.

—D. T. Kilgore of Greensburg, near Pittsburg, Penn., has bought a yearling colt, by Norval, 2:14¾, out of a mare by Simmons, 2:28, second Colon, the dam of Simmocolon, 2:13¾. The price paid for the colt is not given.

—It is reported that J. B. Haggin's trotting stud is to be transferred from Rancho del Passo to Mr. Haggin's other great farm, near Bakersfield, Cal.

J. B. Van Volkenburg of this city recently bought the young stallion Lessor Boy, by Fred Boone, out of a mare by Broadway.

—Pierre Lorillard's former jockey, Daniel Rieves, has opened a training stable at the Oakland (Cal.) track.

—John D. Rockefeller has bought Dodgeville, 2:14¼. The gelding is out of Country Girl, by Country Boy.

—John Splan has bought the trotter, Don Lowell, 2:14½.

New-York Driving Club's Election.

A meeting of the New-York Driving Club will be held next Thursday evening at the Hotel Metropole for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year. Ed S. Hedges is slated for the Secretaryship, S. H. Mason, Jr., having declined to serve another term. Mr. Hedges is with W. B. Fasig in the trotting department of Tattersalls, and he has had a long experience among horses and horsemen in New-York and in Kentucky. For President a number of prominent members have been mentioned to succeed Samuel McMillan, who will not consent to re-election. Among these are Alfred De Cordova, Matthew Riley, Andrew Miller, W. B. Fasig, Major S. T. Dickinson, and W. M. Halstead.

The club is in capital financial condition, having cleared something like $12,000 on the Grand Circuit meeting last September, and it is expected that a big meeting will be given in 1895.

The Quakers' Big Tourney.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—The big nine-day cycling tournament at Industrial Hall will begin next Thursday evening with a series of amateur races, lasting until Saturday night. Late on Sunday night the six-day racers will get into motion. Frank Egan has declined to referee the professional contest. The officials for the amateur part of the meet have been selected and are as follows: Referee—A. G. Powell; Starter—Charles F. Fuerer; Clerk of Course—Harvey Uhler; Timers—J. B. Fontaine, Charles Lagen, Louis Geyler; Scorers—Joseph Fitzgerald, George Cutter, John Lagen, and A. S. Wilson. New-York and Brooklyn will be represented in the Class A and B events by some of its best racing men.

CHAMPIONSHIP STILL UNDECIDED

New-England Intercollegiate Football Association Meeting.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—The championship of the New-England Intercollegiate Football Association is still unsettled. Amherst's protest against Caverly of Dartmouth, who played in the championship games, was talked over yesterday in an amiable spirit. No decision could be arrived at, as Dartmouth had stated that if the championship was taken away from her she would leave the league.

The delegates went into session at 2 P. M., and it was 4:30 when the door was opened. In all that time the Caverly matter was the chief topic. Finally it was voted to leave the entire disposal of the case to a committee composed of graduates from the three colleges. This seemed to be the wisest course to pursue.

Amherst originally had two objections—that Caverly was playing under an assumed name, and had not been in Dartmouth a year, which the rules require.

The first objection was dropped, for it was shown that Caverly's name was changed legally from Horne. The other charge has not, as yet, been disproved by Dartmouth. It is admitted that Caverly was at Harvard, but left after a year, and spent some time in business. This year he entered the Dartmouth Medical School, and, despite the protest, played in the championship games against Williams and Amherst, both of which Dartmouth won.

The delegates voted to amend the rules so as to prevent any trouble in the future of this kind. Hereafter no student outside the academic departments can play on the teams. All those in professional schools are excluded.

Union College of New-York had made an application for membership to the league, but it was voted down.

At the election of officers these were chosen: President—J. H. Irish of Williams; Secretary—J. T. Pratt of Amherst; Treasurer—J. C. Haddock of Dartmouth.

These delegates were present: Dartmouth—C. W. Pollard, Capt. Little, E. N. Hall, '92, of Harvard Law School; Amherst—J. T. Pratt, W. H. Lewis, W. R. Stone; Williams—F. Doun, J. H. Irish, Capt. Hickey.

NEW CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

To be Organized from Last Season's Second Section Clubs.

An important movement, which will completely alter the government of cricket in New-York, will be begun to-night. It will be the formation of the New-York Cricket Association, an organization which, while not in opposition to the Metropolitan District Cricket League, will be composed of the clubs which have been known as the second section of the latter organization with a few other clubs.

The formation of this association has been long talked of, and is what was needed by New-York cricketers for the last few years. The Metropolitan League did its work well, but it is thought that it comprised too many clubs to give satisfaction to all, and the second section teams some how or other got the idea that they were being ignored and did not receive the same advantages as the first section clubs. These clubs, therefore, decided to organize the new association, and the principal movers in it are the Harlem, Columbia, Kings County St. George, and St. George's Athletic Club.

The committee appointed to draw up the Constitution has been guided by the articles of the Metropolitan District Cricket League.

Officers will be elected at the meeting to-night and a general plan of campaign laid out. It is understood that there will be at least eight clubs in the association, and Secretary pro tem. Hake has received several applications for membership from outside organizations.

Cricketers' Whist Tournament.

The whist tournament at the Cricketers' Club assumed a very interesting state by the games played last week. Saturday night the surprise of the tournament was brought about by the defeat of the champions, A. A. Adams and E. G. Keogh, by the juniors' team, A. H. Biddle and G. R. Cooper, by 40 to 18. The former will play their last game this week, when they will meet C. A. McCully and T. J. O'Reilly. The total scores to date are: A. A. Adams and E. G. Keogh, (one game to play,) 138; S. Elford and G. Chadwick, (two games to play,) 102; W. Fenwick and E. Snikta, (three games to play,) 67; G. R. Cooper and A. H. Biddle, (three games to play,) 64; J. Flanney and J. McGlashen, (three games to play,) 61; C. A. McCully and T. J. O'Reilly, (two games to play,) 40.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Manhattans, at Uncle Sam's alleys, in the Bowery; Castle Points vs. Liberty, at Washington and Tenth Streets, Hoboken.

Brooklyn Canoe Club election.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Tourists, at Paterson, N. J.; Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Castle Points, at Tenth and Washington Streets, Hoboken; Liberty Wheelmen vs. Atalantas, at Newark.

Benefit performance for Coney Island Cycle Path, at Park Theatre, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.

Bowling.—Kings County Wheelmen vs. Union County Roadsters, at Rahway; Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Passaic Boat Club of Newark's annual election.

Minstrel show of New-York Athletic Club, at Metropolitan Opera House.

Opening Philadelphia bicycle tournament.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

Bowling.—Columbias vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

Stag party, Hudson County Wheelmen, at 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City.

Smoker of Castle Point Cyclers, at Hauser's, Fourteenth and Hudson Streets, Hoboken.

Philadelphia bicycle tournament; amateur races.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15.

Philadelphia bicycle tournament; amateur races. Opening of new Manhattan Athletic Club, 8 P. M.

Entertainment New-Jersey Athletic Club, 8 P. M.

Shooting.—New-Utrecht Gun Club vs. Riverton Gun Club, at Riverton, N. J.

Star Athletic Club boxing tournament, Ravenswood Hall, Long Island City, 8 P. M.

Sporting News in Brief.

—"Little Pate," the Chinese gambler, of San Francisco, will open a book at the Bay District track, near that city, to-day, for the accommodation of Chinamen. As "Pete" has been very successful in playing the races, and the Chinese colony is excited thereover, the book is likely to be well patronized.

—"Dan" Creedon has challenged "Charlie" Mitchell to an eight-round fight, for $2,000 a side, Creedon to put him out in that number of rounds or lose. Creedon is also ready to meet Mitchell at catch weights for $5,000 a side.

SOCIETY'S CYCLING CLUB.

The Michaux Members to Have Their First Meeting To-day.

The wheel club of the "400," the Michaux Cycle Club, so named after the French master mechanic who invented the weighted bicycle pedal, will have its first general meeting to-day in the large hall at Broadway and Fifty-second Street. This place has been secured for indoor riding and a general headquarters, and here the fashionable cycling set will meet this afternoon. An orchestra will provide music, and refreshments will be served until 10 o'clock.

C. Wyndham-Quin, a cousin of Lord Dunraven, will be the club's manager. The plans for this organization originated with this young Irish gentleman, and now that society has shown a fond interest in his scheme he expects it to become very popular. Nearly 200 names are now on the club's membership roll, and many more are expected. A few of the more prominent are Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Gen. and Mrs. J. Watts Kearny, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Boone, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, the Misses Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Beeckman, Miss McAllister, Dr. and Mrs. S. O. Vanderpoel, Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, the Misses Gibert, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Bettin, Dr. and Mrs. Piffard, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Remsen, Mrs. George Hoffman, and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven.

When Mr. Wyndham-Quin got ready to inform the "400" of his plans he sent out a circular letter which read as follows:

"The formation of a bicycle club to be known as the Michaux Cycle Club, so named from the inventor of the early bicycle, is proposed. A competent committee will arrange, in the event of the club's formation, to secure a large, suitable, and accessible hall near the lower end of Central Park for exclusive use on two mornings and two afternoons of each week, and probably two evenings each week during Lent. Drawing rooms and men's and women's dressing rooms, with baths, lockers, &c., storage and cleaning of members' bicycles, and free instruction will be provided; also on days other than club days the free use of the hall for members wishing indoor riding. Tea will be served on the afternoons of club days.

"Bicycles can be hired by day, week, or month at reasonable rates, and competent servants will be in attendance. The dues for the season, beginning on or before Dec. 1, 1894, to May 1, 1895, have been placed at $25, which will admit a member's immediate family over the age of sixteen, except male members over twenty-one. Should you wish to join please signify your acceptance on inclosed blank, and return same on or before Dec. 1 to C. Wyndham-Quin, 96 Church Street, New-York, for committee."

Responses to this notice were frequent and favorable, and now the promoter has no doubt of the success of the undertaking.

Union County Roadsters' Election.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 9.—The annual election of the Union County Roadsters will take place to-morrow night at 8:30 at the clubhouse, on Main Street. All the present officers except Vice President Benjamin King are candidates for re-election.

Heretofore there has not been any opposition at the Roadsters' elections, but this year there are several opposition candidates.

President Holmes is sure of re-election.

For Vice President, William M. Simmons, Principal of the High School, is spoken of. He is exceedingly popular with the members. Capt. Chamberlain, Secretary Martin, and Financial Secretary Poke are candidates for re-election. None of them is certain of re-election.

The Roadsters have decided to give another amateur minstrel performance the latter part of January. President Holmes has announced the following committee, which will have full charge of the affair: Capt. A. H. Chamberlain, E. E. Carman, R. F. Calhoun, George H. Cowie, A. M. Hall, Henry Haugsterfer, J. H. Flake, E. A. Marsh, C. R. Mellek, W. S. Martin, W. M. Simmons, E. A. Pelouse, Charles L. Raser, George D. White, and Frank R. Valentine.

The committee held a meeting last night and the following sub-committees were appointed: Musical—C. R. Mellek, W. S. Simmons, and W. S. Martin; Printing—A. H. Chamberlain, E. A. Marsh, and George D. White; Stage—George D. White, R. F. Calhoun, and E. A. Marsh. Stage Manager—G. H. Cowie.

Benefit for the Cycle Path.

Cyclists who desire to assist a worthy cause can do so by patronizing the benefit entertainments at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. A certain percentage of the receipts from all tickets sold at 300 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, will be applied to the fund for the completion of the cycle path from Prospect Park to Coney Island. When finished, this will be the only roadway exclusively for cyclists in this country. Contributions to the fund have not been as numerous as the undertaking merits, but only a few hundred dollars are now needed, and with a generous response on Wednesday the desired sum can be secured. Marie Jansen's company will be the attraction at the Park.

Class B Racing Well Liked.

The success of the first season of Class B racing has been admitted on all sides, and its future, particularly during the coming year, is expected to be especially bright. When the class was first decided upon, many misgivings were heard, but it cannot now be denied that the B men have given fine sport, and that their racing has been generally free from fraud and jobbery. Many surprises can be looked for in the Class B events on the National Circuit in 1895. These should result naturally through the addition to the class of new and practically untried men. Zeigler, the young California wonder, will campaign with the cracks, and perhaps, as they say on the slope, he may prove to be the "man of the year." There has been some talk of the league taking cognizance of professionalism, but Class B is probably as far as that body will ever go in that direction. This, at least, is the opinion of a prominent official of the league.

Showed Their Displeasure Forcibly.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The arrangements for the bicycle races to-day at the Velodrome d'Hiver displeased the spectators, and they demolished the track and the grand stand.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Prof. Johnson, who made a big hit as a teacher of riding at Newport during the past season, now has a school in this city. Among his pupils are Baron Seilliere, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Frederick Bronson, Mrs. Harper Pennington, Marquis du Croisie, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, James Stillman, Miss Goddard, W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. H. R. Pratt, Miss M. Winthrop, Mrs. R. R. Colgate, Mrs. J. H. Beekman, Miss E. G. Watson, Ogden Codeman, Jr., Miss E. L. Sands, Miss E. C. Thomas, Mrs. E. Cornister, Mrs. Scarborough, Mrs. E. P. Cobb, Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall, G. H. Redmon, Lispenard Stewart, H. B. Swan, Addison Thomas, Denison Slatte, Miss Susan Wright, Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Mrs. Hamilton Harlowe, Mr. J. H. Foster, Miss Mabel Norman, and Mrs. Hugh Norman.

—"Johnny" Johnson intends to do some skating this Winter, and possibly he may meet David N. Morrison of West Superior, Wis., in a match race. Morrison is the champion of his State, and in a challenge just issued, says he will skate Johnson or any other amateur in America a series of five races, at distances between 100 yards and 5 miles, for the championship. Last New Year's Day, at Fremont, Johnson refused to meet Morrison, although he claimed to be open to race all comers. If the match is arranged, it may take place at Milwaukee during the skating carnival in February.

—The reported talk of a match race between Johnson and Zimmerman, if there is any, is all on the side of the former. Zimmerman has never run after any racing man, but if a match is really desired and the money is forthcoming, the champion's roll will probably flash. Johnson would lose his Class B status if such a race took place, and only recently his manager intimated that he could not be dragged into the professional ranks by a pair of oxen.

—The six Class B men and the thirty Class A riders who "struck" at the Madison Square Garden meet because a well-informed and impartial referee made a proper but unpopular decision have had protests filed against them with the Racing Board. The action of the board will be awaited with considerable interest.

—Capt. William O. Tate of the Montauk Wheelmen bowling team met with an accident last week while returning from a tournament game in Hoboken that resulted in a painful sprain to his right arm. He made a misstep, and, in falling, pitched against the side of a building.

—The Executive Committee of the League of American Wheelmen will meet in Washington to-day and to-morrow and try to get the Post Office authorities to rule in favor of the Springer bill, which permits The L. A. W. Bulletin to pass through the mails as second-class matter.

—Verheyen, the young German rider who competed in the professional races at the recent Madison Square Garden tournament, thinks favorably of returning to this country next year and touring the circuit under the management of "Billy" Young.

—Speculation as to the next President of the League of American Wheelmen is yet a trifle early, but a cyclist high up in the councils of that body says that Raymond will not run and that Luscomb will be defeated if he stands for re-election.

—The newest cycling club in town is the Ariel Wheelmen. It was organized on Friday with a membership of twenty-five. The officers are: C. K. Starr, President; George Miller, Vice President; A. Kronfeld, Secretary-Treasurer.

—A mock trial and a whist party will be given by the Harlem Wheelmen during the latter part of the month. The exact date will be announced this week.

—Toledo is now in the field for the national race meet of 1895. A three-lap cement track will be ready for use there early in the season.

—Lesna, the celebrated Swiss road rider, drinks nothing but cocoa when competing in long-distance races.

—"L. W." is informed that the best time made in Australia for fifty miles is 2:18:50.

TAILORS' FIGHT TO BE CONTINUED

Manufacturers, It Is Said, May Take a Stand Against the Contractors.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Tailors was held yesterday at 30 Suffolk Street to discuss the fight with the contractors, who want to return to the daily task system, some of whom have shut down their shops. Delegate Hyman Cohn urged the board to resist the contractors to the utmost, even if they were all to shut down. The tailors had won their strike over two months ago against the task work system and for weekly wages, and they were going to keep their advantage.

The board reported that about 1,000 men were already locked out by the contractors, but that several of the more prominent manufacturers had promised to start independent shops of their own if the contractors remained obdurate. The board decided to continue the fight.

The Amalgamated Board of Cloak Cutters and Cloakmakers yesterday sent to tell the Central Labor Union that the cloakmakers' strike had not been declared off, but that it would be kept up all Winter if necessary.

New Settlers for Oregon.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The hard times and crop failures, along with the extreme weather of Eastern States, have turned the attention of many to Oregon the past year, and the advance guard of incoming homeseekers already has reached the State. Southern Oregon, the narrow but fertile valleys of the coast region, the Willamette's broad basin, and the uplands of the Inland Empire are all welcoming new arrivals from Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and the Dakotas. This revival of immigration really resumes the movement hither which was interrupted in about 1889, when people had been coming faster than they could be assimilated, especially laborers, whose first great setback was in December of that year, when work on the Union Pacific's Sound extension was suddenly stopped.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday: MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, local snows, northeast winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, except local rain or snow in the early morning, northeast winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, variable winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, north winds, becoming variable. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, north winds, becoming southeast. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, increasing cloudiness, with rain in western portions, variable winds, becoming southeast. SOUTH CAROLINA, increasing cloudiness, with rain, southeast winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, rain, increasing southeast winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, increasing cloudiness, with rain, southeast winds. ILLINOIS, increasing cloudiness, with rain, northeast winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers in northern portion, south winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, rain, increasing south winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, except rain in the early morning, cooler, southeast winds, becoming northwest. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler, northwest winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, cooler, north winds. ARKANSAS, fair, except rain in eastern portion, southeast winds, becoming northwest. WEST VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness, with showers, variable winds, becoming southeast.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, variable winds. OHIO and INDIANA, increasing cloudiness, rain in southern portions, east winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, south winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, variable winds. WISCONSIN and MINNESOTA, fair, south winds. MISSOURI, fair, except showers in southern portions, northeast winds. IOWA, fair, east winds, becoming north. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, south winds. NEBRASKA, fair, east winds, becoming north. COLORADO, fair, north winds. MONTANA, fair, variable winds, becoming west. KANSAS, fair, north winds.

Signals are displayed at Erie. The display of wind signals on Lakes Michigan and Huron will be discontinued for the season on the 10th inst. The pressure remains high over the St. Lawrence Valley and the New-England States. A storm has developed in the Southwest, central in Northern Texas. The low pressure has advanced from the Pacific coast to the north of Montana. The barometer has risen in New-England, the Middle States, and the lake regions, and has fallen in the Gulf States and on the eastern Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and remained stationary in other districts. Rain or snow has fallen in New-England, and heavy rains have occurred in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The storm in the Southwest appears to be moving eastward, and will be attended by rain in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

Marion Manola Sings at a Concert.

Marion Manola, pale, and with a plaintive little quaver in her voice, just enough to remind her friends of her recent severe illness, sang at the concert last night at the Academy of Music. She accompanied one of her songs with music on the piano.

Miss Manola was warmly received, and was overwhelmed with flowers. She seemed delighted to appear once more before the New-York footlights. Her eyes sparkled at sight of the flowers, and those in the front row saw tears in her eyes. There was a large audience.

Dry Goods.

Arnold Constable & Co

Rich Laces.

Point Applique, Point Venise, Point d'Angleterre Laces.

BRIDAL VEILS, CHIFFONS,

Embroidered Mousselines, Novelties in Made-up Chiffons and Laces.

Renaissance, Duchesse and Bruge Collars.

Lace, Embroidered and Initial Hdkfs.

Ostrich FEATHER BOAS.

ENGLISH UMBRELLAS.

Gloves.

Broadway & 19th st.

—FIRST COME—FIRST SERVED—

$10.00—Sale Extraordinary—$10.00

LADIES' ARTISTIC DRESSING TABLES.

Extensive assortment in the following woods: Solid Mahogany, Curly Birch, Birdseye Maple, Quartered Oak, and White Enamel. The highest price ones are $20.50, and the lowest $14.50.

—YOUR CHOICE AT $10.00.—

Many other bargains throughout our extensive stock of Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, &c. We might mention the following: Ladies' Oak Desks, $3.75; Oak Bookcases, $3.75; Oak Corner China Closets, $9.75; Oak Chiffoniers, $5.00, and Chairs and Rockers for everybody. Open evenings, commencing Dec. 15, until Christmas.

ANDREW LESTER'S SONS,
939, 941, 943, 945, 8th Av., near 56th St.
A first-class house on 8th Av.

Sheriff's Sales.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—JOHN J. GIBBONS and Timothy J. Martin, plaintiffs, against ALFRED H. MOORE, defendant:

By virtue of a warrant of attachment to me duly directed in the above-entitled action, and an order of Hon. Edward Patterson, a Justice of the Supreme Court, I, John B. Sexton, Sheriff, will expose for sale and sell at public auction, by Tattersalls of New-York, (Ltd.,) at No. 855 Seventh Avenue, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 10th day of December, 1894, at 2 P. M., the following-described horses, the property of Alfred H. Moore of Philadelphia, Pa.:

1

STABBED HIS PURSUER

James McManus, Politician and Saloon Keeper, Now a Fugitive.

MOB CHASED HIM THROUGH STREETS

He Struck James Boland, Thinking Him a Policeman in Citizen Dress—Had Enmity for the Police.

James McManus, politician and saloon keeper, was chased through Grand Street and the Bowery early yesterday morning, after he had stabbed James Boland of 50 Eldridge Street, by a mob of 300 men, boys, and policemen. He escaped.

McManus has a saloon at 250 Grand Street. The police have raided his place several times, and two weeks ago the Excise Board revoked his license. McManus has had great emnity for the police ever since then.

It is because McManus struck a citizen, thinking him a policeman in civilian attire, that he is now a fugitive wanted on a charge of felonious assault. Five detectives were searching the city for him last night.

Boland, the injured man, was not seriously hurt, though an ugly gash was cut in his head. He is a bartender for S. Rosenthal at 39 Canal Street, and he lives with his brother Andrew.

James and Andrew Boland left Rosenthal's saloon, after putting the place in order, at 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning. They were walking along Grand Street, east of the Bowery, when McManus, who was one of a group of four men, stepped forward and struck James a powerful blow on the chest.

Boland is unacquainted with McManus, and was mistaken for a policeman.

"What did you strike my brother for?" demanded Andrew Boland, walking up to McManus.

Policeman Andrew Haugh, standing across the street, had seen the assault, started for McManus, but the saloon keeper, taking out a knife, and yelling like an Indian, started on a run for his saloon.

James Boland, who had recovered from the blow, was at McManus's heels when the latter reached the side door.

McManus, finding himself closely pressed, turned on Boland and struck him a blow with the knife, which caused the wounded man to fall to the sidewalk.

The saloon keeper rushed out of the front entrance into Grand Street, and up that street to the Bowery. Then he turned sharply to the right, and ran to Broome Street, where he disappeared in the gloom.

A large crowd had gathered almost as the first blow was struck. When McManus started to run the onlookers followed in pursuit, but were distanced by the fleet saloon keeper.

Policeman Haugh, who had been joined by several others, searched the neighborhood for some time, but could find no trace of the fugitive. Boland's wound was dressed by a Gouverneur Hospital ambulance surgeon, and he then went home.

McManus is a member of the J. J. O'Brien Association, and has for years been associated with the work of that organization, which has its headquarters over McManus's saloon. McManus has the entire building, No. 250 Grand Street, which is known as McManus's Hotel.

When his license was revoked he said he intended to keep his saloon open—license or no license. A policeman was stationed at the door, and this angered McManus very much.

SAYS HE FIRED IN SELF-DEFENSE

Alfred Droudes Shot by Charles Shaw, a Poolroom Keeper.

Charles Shaw, colored, proprietor of a poolroom at 470 Seventh Avenue, shot Alfred Droudes, colored, twenty-six years old, living at 225 West Twenty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon. Shaw says he had to shoot in order to protect his life.

Droudes, accompanied by another man, also colored, entered Shaw's place and commenced to knock the pool balls and cues around the place. The proprietor protested and asked the men to stop. They refused to pay any attention to him, and then Shaw ordered them out of the place.

They still disregarded the orders of Shaw, and he started toward them as if to put them out. One man took out a razor and the other a knife.

According to Shaw and people who were in the room at the time, Shaw was pushed into a corner. Then he drew a pistol and fired two shots at Droudes and his companion. Both took effect. One hit Droudes's side, just above the thigh, and the other entered his left leg just above the knee. The wounded man and his companion rushed out of the place, and Shaw locked the doors of his room.

Droudes sank down on the sidewalk after he got outside of the poolroom, and a crowd immediately collected around him.

A policeman called for an ambulance and had the wounded man taken to the New-York Hospital. He arrested the proprietor.

Shaw says that he acted in self-defense and that if he had not shot at Droudes and the latter's companion he would certainly have been killed. Men who were in the room tell the same story.

At the New-York Hospital it was said that Droudes was seriously injured.

CAPT. PRICE WENT ON A SEARCH

He Found and Arrested a Woman Who Had Badly Cut Wilbur White.

Wilbur White staggered into the West Thirty-seventh Street Station late Saturday night. His clothing was drenched with blood from a cut which extended from the top of his head to a point underneath the chin. He was sent to Roosevelt Hospital, where it required thirty-nine stitches to sew up the wound.

White told Capt. Price that the wound had been made by a woman in Thirty-ninth Street, and the Captain, accompanied by a policeman, started in search of the assailant.

In front of 325, voices were heard, which sounded as if quarreling was going on. The policemen forced their way in and found Mrs. Susan Cox, an octoroon; Kate Hoyt, white, and Albert Green, a mulatto. The hands of the Cox woman were covered with blood. She denied that there had been any fight, and said that she had cut herself. The Captain wanted to see the cut, Mrs. Cox could not show any, so he arrested the entire party.

When arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, the Cox woman admitted that she had done the cutting. She was held for trial. White lives at 140 West Nineteenth Street.

BURGLARS OPERATING IN BRIDGEPORT

Carry Off a Quantity of Furniture and Clothing from One House.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 9.—Several bold burglaries have taken place in this city of late, the residences of wealthy persons having been visited. The home of I. W. Birdseye was entered early this morning. The silverware and valuables had been deposited in safe deposit vaults, but the burglars took away a quantity of furniture and wearing apparel, including several gowns belonging to Mrs. Birdseye. A watchman had been employed for a long time, but he was discharged Saturday night.

Meyer's market was also entered and provisions valued at $200 were carried away.

Not at All Dry in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 9.—As a result of the presentment made by the Grand Jury against the local Police Department, it was expected that to-day the saloons would be closed. But this has been far from a "Puritanical" Sunday in this city. Nearly all the saloons have been open.

Good overcoat for $20. Chinchilla, velvet collar; blue, Oxford, black—good to be warm in, good to wear, good to look at.

That's a fair example of $20. Come see what we do for $16, $18, $25, $28, $30, $35, $40, $45, $50, $55.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

MORE BRUTAL THAN PRIZE FIGHTS

The Rev. Madison C. Peters Condemns Football in a Sermon on Athletics—Late Hours Killing New-Yorkers.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, preached last night upon "Athletics: Its Religious Use and Brutal Abuse." He said:

"When every ninth man in America is a drunkard, every seventh person is an opium fiend, every fifth woman is a victim of hysteria, every fourth man is a slave of the tobacco habit, when women are old at forty, and men gray and worn at fifty, and when nearly everybody is inhumanly careless of the laws of life and health, it is high time to preach the gospel of good health, and cry out against the pravailingly wicked and suicidal practices of New-York society. It is a sin to die when we ought to begin to live.

"We work ten or twleve hours a day, spend six hours a night at the club or party, awake half-asleep, with splitting headaches and shattered nerves, and to keep up this feverish and unnatural life, our men and women resort to an alarming use of stimulants. The daily record of those who die from overwork and lack of rest is something appalling.

"Late hours is killing off New-Yorkers. Benjamin Franklin said: 'Six hours sleep for a man, seven for a woman, eight for a fool.' I take eight, religiously.

"We go to extremes in everything; we make hard work out of our holidays, and we are always glad to get home to rest from the dissipations of our recreations. The ball game, which a few years ago promised to do so much for the physical manhood for the overworked, has been speedily degraded into a craze, so that the game as now conducted has become the great national nuisance.

"I am an enthusiast for athletics. The gymnasium of to-day will prevent the dyspepsia of to-morrow. But I protest against smashing noses, breaking fingers, and kicking souls out of men's bodies in the name of athletics. The gladiatorial shows of Rome, the bull-fights of Spain, and our prize-fights are refinement, compared with the football brutality of to-day. Every sensible man commends a moderate use of games and sport after a hard day of toil, but have we not gone to extremes in our play? We spend so much time and money on our sports that the question rises, whither is this tendency leading?"

HELD FOR ROBBING THE WALDORF

A Quantity of Silver and China Ware Found at the Home of the Man Who Took Away Refuse Matter.

The managers of the Hotel Waldorf have missed a large amount of silver and china ware during the last seven months, but not until yesterday could sufficient trace of the stolen property be found to warrant an arrest.

William Linquest has collected refuse matter from the Waldorf since it was opened. It was his custom to call at the kitchen at 5 o'clock in the morning, when none but the watchman was around. Linquest was arrested yesterday at his home, 16 Laight Street, on suspicion.

Linquest denied that he had taken anything, but said that he had found two spoons in the ashes that morning. He was, he said, going to return them. A detective made an examination of the room, and found eighteen silver spoons and forks, most of them solid, valued at $60. He also found a quantity of the Waldorf's best china.

In Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Voorhis, Linquest reiterated his statement that he had found the stuff. He could not account for the fact that he had so much silver and china. Justice Voorhis held him in $1,000 for trial.

Several other hotels, it is said, have been systematically robbed. Linquest does the carting for nearly all the large hotels in the city. The servants all know him, and, as he has been doing the work for years, have allowed him to come and go freely.

It is said that the Waldorf has lost nearly $2,000 worth of property.

DISCORD IN DISTRICT ASSEMBLY NO. 49

English-Speaking Populists and German Socialists Fighting for Control.

District Assembly No. 49 is rent in twain by discordant elements, one being the English-speaking element, to which the Populists belong, and another composed mainly of German Socialists. Each is struggling for the supremacy.

The present Master Workman, George W. McCadden, is a Populist. The annual election of officers will take place next month. His rival is Daniel De Leon, one of the leaders of the Socialist Party.

At yesterday's meeting of the district assembly the Socialists charged that McCaddin had instituted a blanket ballot, which was so bewildering that many of the Socialist delegates, who were not familiar with the English language, could not understand. Several of the Socialist delegates charged that it was a trick of the Populists to get votes for their side. A lively discussion followed, and the whole matter was laid over until the next meeting.

The New-York section of the Socialist-Labor Party yesterday held a meeting at 64 East Fourth Street and discussed the sale of the West Side Labor Lyceum, in Forty-second Street, which belonged to the party. The American element in the section wanted to bring up a discussion in regard to the reorganization of the Socialist Party which would leave the present leaders out, but did not have time.

ELECTION CONTESTS IN DELAWARE

Both Houses of the Legislature Involved—Eight Seats in Question.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 9.—Notice has been filed at Dover of objection to be made to the seating of six Democratic members of the General Assembly, elected from Kent County. The contestants allege that the names of about 100 Republicans were struck from the registration list, and that this caused the defeat of the Republican candidates.

It is said that the Democrats will contest the seating of two Republicans elected to the Senate from Sussex County, on the ground of fraud in the election.

Gompers and Burns at Denver.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 9.—President Gompers of the Federation of Labor, John Burns, David Holmes, and other prominent delegates arrived here this morning. The day was spent in looking about the city and in preparation for the work of the convention.

KNABE
PIANOS.

Holiday Exhibition of New Artistic Styles, combining Highest Development in Musical and Decorative Art.

148 Fifth Avenue.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE.

To introduce, we offer our new WOOL "SAKAI" RUG, in all sizes, from a small mat to any size of Carpet,

AT 15 CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the Rugs, and

17 1-2 CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the Carpets.

We also have these RUGS in JUTE, fully as effective, at much less prices.

We do not recommend these "JUTE Rugs"; our only guarantee is that the moths won't eat them.

We have also made from odd pieces and patterns of every quality of Carpets, RUGS, (with borders,) suitable for all kinds of rooms,

AT REMNANT PRICES.

(Bring size of room.)

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

SAVINGS FROM A WRECK

Coffin & Stanton Creditors Were Not Entirely Ruined.

MAY BE SAVED BY REORGANIZATION

Receiver Erb Tells How Much Money Was Gathered Where Little Was Expected—The Plan of Rehabilitation.

The creditors of Coffin & Stanton, brokers and promoters, of 72 Broadway, who failed Oct. 4, will get much more of their money back, according to Receiver Newman Erb, than was even hoped for, much less expected, when the crash came.

The receiver has made a report to the advisory committee of creditors, in which he says in substance that nearly all, if not all, of the companies, water, gas, and electric, involved in the failure can be saved in good shape by reorganization. The American Debenture Company's bonds will be wiped out, but this contingency was long ago discounted by the creditors.

The advisory committee of creditors consists of Vice President Henry K. McHarg of the Manhattan Company Bank, New-York; President Christian Devries of the National Bank of Baltimore, Samuel B. Huey of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Vice President Charles J. Chapman of the Chapman National Bank of Portland, Me.; President Charles Bard of the First National Bank of Norwich, Conn., and President A. H. Waite of the First National Bank of Worcester, Mass.

The receiver reports that bonds aggregating $223,000 par value have been sold for $219,134.15. All but about $5,000 of this was applied to the reduction of loans and accrued interest. Many more marketable securities remain to be sold.

Of a large class of other securities, the receiver in his report says:

"A portion of the assets consists of so-called uncurrent securities, having no active market, and which are not readily salable, while a large portion of these consists of bonds of companies which are now in default of the payment of their interest.

"The estate is not largely concerned in the stock of these companies, nor is the stock so held as to involve any serious loss to the present holders. Some of the companies concerned can be reorganized on a basis which will involve little or no loss to the bondholders, and in most of them reorganizations can be effected yielding much more satisfactory results than was at first anticipated.

"The instrinsic value of the so-called uncurrent securities will be indicated to the creditors of Coffin & Stanton by reports upon the condition of the companies concerned which will be mailed them from time to time as soon as these are completed, in connection with the plans of reorganization. Plans have been completed in the following cases: New-York City and Suburban Water Company, Fort Madison Water Company, Chillicothe Water and Light Company, Shelbyville (Ill.) Water and Light Company, Scioto Water Company, Crawfordsville Water and Light Company.

"Committees of reorganization now exist in other cases as follows: Ashtabula (Ohio) Water Supply Company, Indiana Water and Light Company, City Water and Light Company of Abilene, (Kan.,) Saratoga Gas and Electric Light Company, Kansas Water and Light Company, United Terminal Railway Company, Toledo and Ohio Central Extension Railway Company. Reorganization committees in other cases are now in process of formation.

"A sub-committee from the advisory committee, with the receiver, has met representatives of the town of Ishpeming, Mich.; the town of Greenburg, N. Y., and the City of Harriman, Tenn. In the case of Ironwood they agreed with the representatives of that city upon a basis of settlement which has met the approval of the bondholders and remains to be ratified by the City of Ironwood. As to the City of Harriman and the town of Greenburg, negotiations with the representatives from both places looking to adjustments and settlements are now in progress."

A large block of Gravesend town bonds was put in the hands of Coffin & Stanton by John Y. McKane. The receiver says the advisory committee of creditors has taken up the matter of making adjustment with the City of Brooklyn with the Gravesend bonds, and it is hoped, he says, a satisfactory settlement will be reached.

"There appears," says Receiver Erb, "to be no reason why the reorganization of all the properties which are in default, and the reorganization of which has become necessary, should not be completed within a very brief period. The result of these will be that the present holders of the securities affected will receive in lieu thereof bonds of new companies controlled by them on an interest-paying basis, for which a market can be obtained, and which will, on account of the certainty of interest payments, have an immediate intrinsic value."

The receiver suggests a plan by which the New-York City Suburban Water Company can be rehabilitated. The plan has been adopted by the advisory committee of creditors and approved by a majority of the security holders.

There are outstanding $205,000 of the bonds of the New-York and Mount Vernon Water Company at 6 per cent. and $1,270,000 of additional bonds, put out when this company was merged into the New-York City and Suburban Water Company. There is due $45,000 in the shape of mortgages and taxes. The mortgage of $30,000 is to be foreclosed. The present income is $40,000 per year. The mortgage is to be bought by the present owners of the company, who are to reorganize with a capital of $1,500,000.

The sum of $250,000 is to raised by an issue of thirty-year 5 per cent. bonds, and $234,000 is to be deposited with a trust company to meet future requirements and to cover expenses of foreclosure and reorganization. Of the new securities, the present bondholders are to get $800 in exchange for each $1,000 and 10 shares of common stock, par $100.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Perry, Oklahoma, Dec. 9.—In a fight between officers of Grant County and five escaped prisoners, in the Creek Nation, Dr. Bowman, a noted outlaw, was killed and two other prisoners and one officer were wounded. All the fugitives were captured.

St. Cloud, Minn., Dec. 9.—A delegation from the White Earth Reservation is on its way to Washington to lay before the Government a claim amounting to $7,000,000, arising from a breach of the terms of a treaty made in 1854.

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 9.—Bank Examiner Gannon has made affidavit charging William F. Brice, late cashier of the City National Bank of Quanah, with embezzling $20,000.

LACE CURTAINS.

To-day and during the entire week we shall offer complete lines of Renaissance, Brussels and Irish Points. Some lots are in 2, 3 and 4 pairs of a kind, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

The following quotations for White and Ecru Irish Points, should command the attention of all careful buyers. Prices are per pair:

$15.00	formerly	$20.00
$13.75	"	$18.00
$12.00	"	$16.75
$10.00	"	$14.75
$6.75	"	$10.00
$5.00	"	$7.50
$3.75	"	$5.50
$2.50	"	$4.00

Also, fine lines of Brussels, from $12.50 to $35.00 per pair, which is 40 per cent. less than former prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

CABLE CAR RESTORED HIS SIGHT

A Mendicant Who Pretended to be Blind Betrayed Himself in Broadway—He Supported Five Persons.

Eugene Bast, thirty-two years old, was brought before Justice Voorhis in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Agents Moore and Gormley of the Gerry society. They charged him with obtaining money under false pretenses.

They saw Bast Saturday afternoon at the corner of Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue playing a wheezy accordion. He wore a sign announcing the fact that he was blind. By his side was seated a girl about four years old.

Moore asked Bast who the little girl was and if he had been blind long.

"Eet ees my daughtaire," replied Bast, "an' I 'ave been blind not so ver' long, an' yet eet ees too long, too."

Moore is something of a skeptic, so he lifted the goggles which Bast wore. His eyes seemed to be in excellent condition. The agents arrested Bast and the little girl and started for a police station.

In crossing Broadway the agents stood in the tracks of the cable road longer than was absolutely necessary. As the car rushed toward them Bast gave a yell of dismay and sprang toward the curb, shouting:

"Vat you want, eh? You want me killed queek, is it not?" The man was then taken to the station house and locked up.

The agents ascertained that the little girl was Mary Haneman, who lived with her mother, Eva Haneman, at 433 West Fifty-fourth Street, in which house Bast, his brother Lawrence, the latter's wife, and her sister also live. The little girl was sent out with Bast every day to beg. Both families lived on what he made, none of the others doing any work. Both flats were well furnished.

In court yesterday Bast said that he did not do any harm, and that he thought the world owed him a living, anyway.

"Well," said the Justice, "if you feel that way about it, I will see that you live without any exertion at all for a while."

Bast was held in $300 for trial in Special Sessions, as was also Mrs. Haneman. The Justice committed the little girl to the society.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"Jacinta" Will Take a Rest.—The order secured Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Minnie V. McLeod of Woodstock, Ontario, forbidding the removal of any property of the "Jacinta" company from this State, pending a decision on the motion to have a receiver appointed, will not interfere with the business of the organization, provided the decision is reached within two weeks. Manager F. C. Whitney had already decided to give the company a rest for two weeks at the close of the engagement at the Fifth Avenue Saturday night, and it is not booked to appear again until Dec. 24, when "Jacinta" is to be presented in Boston. Mr. Whitney's friends say that by that time he will have come to some understanding with his partner, Mrs. McLeod, and the injunction will be dissolved. "Jacinta," though it is a very pretty opera, excellently performed, has not done a very good business since its opening in Philadelphia, four weeks ago. Mr. Whitney, however, believes that success from a financial point of view awaits it after the holidays, and it is hinted in theatrical circles that the probable way out of the difficulty will be the purchase by him or Mrs. McLeod's interest, which amounts to $3,000.

—"Bargain" Matinées.—A novelty has been introduced into the theatrical business in Philadelphia, in the form of "bargain" matinées, the first one of which was given at the Walnut Street Theatre last Wednesday afternoon. The Wednesday matinées in that city have never been very successful, and the management of the Walnut Street hit upon the plan of throwing the entire house open at a uniform price of 50 cents, and reserving no seats. The result of the announcement of the first "bargain" matinée was to fill the house to overflowing. The audience got never played to a more enthusiastic audience than he did last Wednesday afternoon. The experiment will be continued at the Walnut Street, and other managers are considering the advisability of adopting the same policy.

—Daly's London Season.—Mr. Daly's company is to play an annual season at his London theatre, in Leicester Square, in the future. The next one will begin May 20, and continue through the regular London "season," which embraces the late Spring and early Summer months, when "society" is in town. The theatre now is occupied by "A Gaiety Girl," which rapidly approaching its four-hundredth performance in London, and this is to be followed by a new musical comedy by the same authors, in which Marie Tempest, Letty Lind, Hayden Coffin, Charles Hautry, and George Grossmith, Jr., will appear.

—Mrs. John Drew.—That veteran and accomplished actress, Mrs. John Drew, is going to present "The Road to Ruin" at the Grand Opera House next week, with a family cast, including Sidney Drew and Gladys Rankin Drew. Since the Jefferson-Florence combination, in which she was a leading factor, was dissolved, Mrs. Drew has not been very fortunate in her ventures, but she has not lost heart, and her admirable acting entitles her to the success which she is looking forward to this season.

—"The District Attorney."—Manager T. Henry French is busy engaging a strong cast for the production, at his American Theatre, Jan. 21, of "The District Attorney," a new play by Charles Klein and Harrison Grey Fiske. The play is a local one, and contains a number of well-known types of character, which demand special qualifications by their interpreters. As its title suggests, the piece deals with a subject that is engrossing public attention to a great extent just at present.

—Jane Hading's Temptation.—Jane Hading, although she has just made a hit in "L'Aventurière" at the Théâtre Française, is going to secede from the company which all French actors are so ambitious to enter. The temptation to which the artist has yielded is the promise of a new part, to be written for her by Victorien Sardou, who refuses to have anything to do with the Français so long as his "Thermidor" is banished from its stage by order of the French Government.

—Freneric Bond to Star.—And now it is Frederic Bond who is going to tempt fortune as a star. He has had a new comedy written for him by Mollie Elliott Sewall, the author of "Maid Marian," which was presented by the late Rosina Vokes, and will produce it in the Spring at Albaugh's Grand Opera House, in Washington.

—Denman Thompson's New Play.—Denman Thompson and George Ryer have written a new play, called "The New Minister." It is a rural play, of course, and much Biblical knowledge is said to be displayed in its construction.

Burning Paper Set Her Dress Afire.

Mrs. Margaret McQuade, forty-five years old, of 523 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, lighted a gas jet in the cellar of her home with a piece of paper yesterday and carelessly threw the paper away. It caught on her dress and set fire to it. Before the flames were extinguished her body was severely burned.

BEST & CO LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Christmas Suggestions

For Boys.

Bath Robes, $3.85 to $10.50.
Pajamas, $2.25 to $4.25.
House Coats, $3.25 to $12.
Mackintoshes, $4.75 to $15.

Made and trimmed as they should be, of materials that will give satisfactory wear.

Toy Department (In the basement.)

Toys, Dolls, Books, and Games at popular prices.

60=62 West 23d St.

STEINWAY

The Standard Pianos of the World!

The Largest Establishment in Existence.

Warerooms: Steinway Hall, New-York.

A YEAR OF RAILROADING

Report by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

STATISTICS SHOWING NET INCOMES

Returns from Eighty-five Per Cent. of the Mileage of the Country the Basis of the Figures.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has just issued a preliminary report on the income and expenditures of railways in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1894, prepared by its statistician.

The report contains the returns from 570 operating companies whose reports were filed on or before Nov. 23, 1894, and covers the operations of 149,559.21 miles of line, or about 85 per cent. of the total operated mileage in the United States.

The gross earnings from the operation of the 149,559.21 miles of line represented were $949,639,075, of which $309,137,142 was from passenger service, $617,598,498 from freight service, and $22,420,298 was made up of other earnings from operation, covering receipts from telegraph, use of cars, switching charges, &c.

The operating expenses were $643,428,331, leaving net earnings of $306,210,744.

Reduced to a mileage basis, the earnings from passenger service were $2,067 per mile of line; from freight service, $4,132; total gross earnings, $6,350; operating expenses $4,302, and net earnings, $2,048.

A comparison of these items with similar results from the complete report of the previous year shows a decrease per mile of line in earnings from passenger service of $53, in earnings from freight service of $774, in total gross earnings of $840, in operating expenses of $574, and in net earnings of $266.

The number of passengers carried was 505,285,446; passengers carried one mile, 12,889,938,578. Number of tons carried was 571,955,942; tons carried one mile, 70,426,344,965.

In order to show the volume of traffic for all the railways, these figures should be increased 14 or 15 per cent.

To compare the density of traffic with the previous year these figures are reduced to a mileage basis, which shows the number of passengers carried one mile per mile of line to be 86,253, as compared with 83,809 in 1893. That there has been an increase in passenger traffic regardless of the commercial depression is due to the unusual amount of travel in July, August, September and October, 1893, on account of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The number of tons carried one mile per mile of line was 470,893, as compared with 551,232 for 1893. These figures show the decrease in the volume of freight traffic occasioned by the demoralization of business throughout the country.

The net earnings available for the payment of fixed charges and dividends was $306,210,744, as against $350,766,607 for the same roads for the previous year, a decrease of $44,555,863. It is probable that the decrease in net earnings for all the railways will exceed $50,000,000. The dividends paid were $62,464,961, as compared with $66,464,130 for 1893. After the deduction of dividends it is found that there is a deficit of $28,032,027.

This fact shows that a part of the dividends was either paid out of the accumulated surplus of past years, or that their payment necessitated an increase in the current indebtedness.

The report also shows the average receipts per passenger per mile and the average receipts per ton per mile for the year ending June 30,1894, covering the mileage represented. Regardless of the decrease in traffic there has been a decline in rates during the year, the average receipts per passenger per mile being 1.976 cents, as compared with 2.10 cents in 1893, and the average receipts per ton per mile .866 cent, as compared with .878 cent in 1893.

MANY FIGHTS FOR THE PLACES

A Week of Primaries in Brooklyn—An Effort to Down James D. Bell and Alderman McGarry.

The present week promises to be a lively one in a political way, for within a few days the primaries of the "machine" Democracy, the Shepard Democracy, and the Republicans will be held.

The former two organizations will elect district association officers and delegates to the General Committee Tuesday night, while the Republicans will hold their primaries for the election of officers of district associations and delegates to the ward committees. The ward committees will meet Thursday and elect delegates to the Republican County Committee.

Much interest is manifested in the election of the delegates to the "machine" General Committee, as there is considerable skirmishing for the Chairmanship. James D. Bell, the present Chairman, is a candidate for re-election, but a determined effort will be made to prevent his being returned to the committee, even as a delegate from his own ward. Ex-Senator P. H. McCarren and others of the old "ring" will do all in their power to defeat him.

There is also a likelihood of a very interesting fight in the Tenth Ward, owing to the bitter feeling that exists between Assemblyman Hennessy and his followers and Alderman John J. McGarry. The Hennessy faction will strive to prevent Alderman McGarry's return to the committee as a delegate, and there is a fight in McGarry's own district.

Michael McCarren has been renominated at a caucus as a delegate from the district in which the Alderman lives. Before this caucus met, Alderman McGarry asked McCarren to retire in his favor, but McCarren was opposed to this, and said to the Alderman:

"Young man, I lived in this district before you were born. If you want to go to the General Committee, go back to where you came from."

McGarry, after his father's death, removed from Union Street to Nevins Street, in McCarren's district.

Delighted are the Christmas shoppers with Flint's Fine Furniture. West 23d St.—Adv.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Holiday Presents.

China Dept.

DINNER SETS.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets, 130 pieces,

9.98; worth 17.50.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets, 130 pieces, with Gold Edge,

14.50; worth 20.00.

Maddock's Porcelain Dinner Sets, 130 pieces, Enameled Decorations,

15.83; worth 25.00.

TEA SETS.

English Porcelain Tea Sets, 56 pieces,

2.98; worth 3.50.

German China Tea Sets, 56 pieces, Squat Shapes, Best Quality,

7.48; worth 9.00.

SPECIAL LINE

Decorated French China Butter Dishes, Cheese Dishes, Chocolate Jugs, &c.,

AT HALF REGULAR PRICES.

LADIES' Cloak and Suit DEPT.

Imperial Velour Double Capes,

Trimmed with Sable, Silk Lined throughout,

17.98; worth 25.00.

Ladies' Jackets,

in Cheviots, Chinchillas, and Beaver Cloth, the most fashionable shapes,

7.98, 11.75, 14.98.

Regular Prices, 12.00 to 22.50.

Ladies' Fur Capes.

Extreme styles, lined throughout with Heavy Satin.

Russian Lynx	7.98
Canada Seal	14.98
Wool Seal	16.75

LAMPS.

Choice Assortment

BANQUET,, PRINCESS, AND PIANO LAMPS.

Oil Paintings, Etchings, Engravings, Pastels, Water Colors.

LOWEST PRICES.

Open Evenings.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The forty-fifth choir festival service of the St. James's choir took place in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, last evening. The work presented Garrett's "Two Advents," was especially composed for the St. James's choir. It was sung this year in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Garrett's instalment as a church musician in St. John's College, Cambridge, England, where he is still organist and choirmaster.

—Hymen Cohen, eighteen years old, of 69 Henry Street, pleaded guilty in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday to a charge of the larceny of $2.94, preferred against him by his late employer, Joseph Frank of 48 Market Street. Cohen, who was employed as errand boy, collected a bill and failed to turn in the money.

—The Secretary of the Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured has announced that a series of lectures to women on "First Aid to the Injured" will begin Dec. 17, at 2:30 P. M. Those desiring to attend are directed to apply to Secretary H. H. Truman, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

—John Leahy, aged twenty-two, of 450 Cherry Street, was held in $500 for trial by Justice Simms in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of assault, preferred against him by his wife.

Brooklyn.

—Thomas Murphy, twenty-one years old, of 111 Rapelyea Street and John O'Neil, twenty-four years old, of 31 Hamilton Avenue were arrested early yesterday morning on the charge of burglary. They had stolen $20 worth of meat from the butcher's shop at 319 Columbia Street. Murphy was found with the meat in his possession, and O'Neil was captured while trying to scale a fence in the rear of the store.

—Miss Elma Johnson, seventeen years old, a domestic in the employ of H. B. Meeker, 27 Clifton Place, who has been in the country only a few weeks, was found unconscious in bed yesterday morning. She had turned out the gas and then accidentally turned it on again. She is in the Cumberland Street Hospital, and is expected to recover.

—Police Captain Brennan of the Gates Avenue Precinct has suspended Policemen Ennis and Bachmann for fighting in the station house on Saturday morning. They will have to answer the charge before Commissioner Welles Tuesday.

—A fire of unknown origin was discovered early yesterday morning in the five-story brick building 61 Bergen Street, and before it was extinguished the stock of Martin J. Bland & Co., furniture manufacturers, was damaged $5,000.

—Jeremiah White, forty-two years old, a smallpox patient who was sent to the hospital for contagious diseases Friday, escaped yesterday morning, but was captured before he had gone far.

—Mrs. Teresa Bitzel of 613 Bushwick Avenue, who took paris green Friday with suicidal intent, died in St. Mary's Hospital yesterday.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet this afternoon.

Long Island.

—The action of the Long Island Railroad in discontinuing certain trains, which was condemned by Senator John Lewis Childs, has been defended by Counselor William J. Kelly of the railroad company, who gives figures to prove that the company lost $3,322.63 by running those trains during the last season. Senator Childs, however, claims the company cannot expect every train to pay, but must run them to accommodate the public, and charge the loss against other trains which pay large profits.

—The Jefferson Club of Long Island City has nominated the following officers: President—Charles T. Duffy; Vice President—Joseph McMullen; Treasurer—Henry C. Karfmann; Financial Secretary—David Murphy; Corresponding Secretary—Frank Schleicher. The election will be held Jan. 2.

—Justice James M. Seaman of Wantagh has announced himself a candidate for the office of Supreme Court Justice. By the new Constitution the judicial district, which includes Queens County, will have three new Supreme Court Justices, who will be appointed by Gov. Morton.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On La Champagne, from Havre.

A.—José Avendano Allende, Miss E. Archinard, Mr. Anglade, Mrs. Anglade.—B.—Mr. Brevier, Mr. Blumer, Miss R. Bader, Dr. Boyland, Mr. Brunet.—C.—Mr. Chainard, Miss A. G. Cooke, Mrs. Champlin, C. Garatis, Mr. Canesse, Miss Canesse, E. Fernandez Castro, J. Lee Carroll, J. Lee Carroll, Jr.—D.—J. G. Dater, Mrs. de Ruiz Doucet, Miss Marie Dietrich, Mr. Dolivet, Mrs. Dolivet.—E.—Miss K. H. Elliott, Mr. Erwin.—F.—M. de Francia, Mrs. de Francia, Joseph Federer.—G.—Francois Gil, Joseph Garcia, Mrs. Garcia, Mr. Guell, Mr. Goblet.—H.—Mr. Herzog, Jean Hefti, Mr. Hirschfeld.—J.—J. Janssen.—K.—Mr. Kreyder, J. Kraft, J. Krug.—L.—Jules Laude, Mario Laure, Fidele Leclercq, Mrs. Leclercq, Dr. Lyon.—M.—Felipe Marquez, Mr. de Moncios, Mr. de Mendoza, Mrs. de Mendoza, E. Marques, Félix Mercié, A. Muttini, José Machado, Mr. Monfort, Mrs. Monfort, E. Miniet, Mr. Maas.—P.—Mrs. A. Pacheaud, Mr. Prem, Mr. Pipto, Mr. Pollitz, Miss E. Paris.—R.—Mr. Ricois, Felix G. Rubis, Mrs. Rochet, L. Rothschild.—S.—Mrs. Schuller, Mrs. Sherman, Mr. Sypher, Mrs. Sypher.—W.—Miss Wales, Mr. Wettlaufer.—Y.—Mr. Yepes.

December Silk and Velvet Sale.

MAIN FLOOR.

Our Specials for to-day's Sales are Black and Colored Dress Silks and Satins, both plain and fancy. Remarkable values are offered.

BASEMENT.

Fancy India Silks, at 35 cents and 50 cents a yard. Ten thousand yards of rich figured Indias, in lengths of 16 yards and under at the uniform price of 50 cents a yard; the same qualities as sold for $1.00 and $1.25.

500 Dress patterns of Silks, including Black and Colors. They are especially worthy of attention for Christmas Presents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

A RICH ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS At Prices Never before Heard At COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Monday
Dec. 10-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

THE FUTURE OF WOOL

Better Quality and Prices Looked For in This Country.

DECREASED PRODUCTION EXPECTED

Effects of a Tariff and No Tariff Upon Prices to Manufacturer and Consumer—New-York as a Wool Market.

What is the future of the wool industry in this country? Can the farmer continue to raise sheep for the clip at a profit under existing tariff laws? Will prices for the raw material still further decline or will they increase? Will the people generally be better off than under the McKinley and other protective tariffs? And what city in this country is likely to be the centre of the trade in wool in the future?

These are some of the questions that are being discussed just now by the producers, the manufacturers, and the consumers of wool and woolen products, and by the men who are the factors in the transfer of wool from the back of the sheep to the back of man—the brokers.

Wool is not a dry subject of discussion, notwithstanding the generally-accepted theory that everything which is tainted by the tariff has the crinkly, rustling, unmoist appearance and sound of an old, weather-beaten, discarded drumhead. There are many interesting facts about the wool industry, which is, perhaps, the third in importance in the great questions relating to the supplying of the human race with the necessities of life. The principal features are so easy of comprehension that all who wish to be considered well-informed can have no difficulty in mastering them, and, therefore, no excuse for pleading ignorance.

It is not necessary to have a technical knowledge of tariff questions, nor to be able to distinguish the difference between the hundreds of grades of wool, nor to know the prices of all these grades. It is necessary for a very few men to know all this, but they only differentiate the general question into its almost infinitesimal parts without changing its aspect in the least. They are paid to do this—and well paid—and they are known as experts, which appellation has an honorable twang, and to them may safely be left the twiddling over fractions of cents. They have, however, in the pursuit of their calling of experts produced certain compilations of facts which enable the seeker after the truth to get at the bottom of the wool question without much difficulty and with the use of a very limited number of figures. How the experts make these compilations is entirely another story, interesting in itself, but of no importance in arriving at an understanding of the present condition of the wool industry.

Everybody knows that the raising of sheep for their fleeces is the oldest industry in the history of the world. But that this fact has any bearing on the present price of wool in this country is almost beyond comprehension. Yet it has—and for this reason:

The Two Grades of Wool.

There are two grades into which all wool is divided—the one for manufacture into carpets and the other for manufacture into what are called "woolens"; that is, cloths of various kinds. The first is of coarser quality than the second. Of each principal grade there are almost innumerable subdivisions. But this fact has nothing to do with the general question.

The wool which the patriarchs of Biblical times raised would be classed in these days as carpet wool. High-grade wool is a product of modern times to meet the demands of civilization.

Carpet wools to-day come chiefly from that region which included the Garden of Eden and was the scene of the events recorded in the Old and the New Testament. The descendants of the shepherds who watched by night in the country surrounding Bethlehem retain many of the characteristics of their ancestors. They lead simple lives, are content with few luxuries, and subsist on what would seem very poor fare to an Ohio farmer. The flocks which to-day graze in the northern parts of Africa, Arabia, Turkey, and Southern Russia, the regions about the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea and the Black and Caspian Seas, and the Levant represent collectives of the flocks of Esau. The breed has not improved with the lapse of time. Year after year, generation after generation, century after century, these flocks have provided a bare living for their owners. There was no chance of the mill hands of Lowell and Manchester for mutton and the substitution of better-bred sheep. In the first place, there was no market to absorb the mutton, and then the owners were so hard pushed to make a living that they could not afford to take any chances, even if they had been led to believe that they might better their condition by so doing. But they were and are a shiftless people, leading a hand-to-mouth existence, such as men in Western countries are not willing and do not have to lead. Their flocks—the flocks of Esau—with the natural increase—are theirs by inheritance, and they are satisfied with their lot.

It can easily be seen that if these people raise a sufficient quantity of coarse wool to supply the demand for carpet wool, they will retain for all time a monopoly of this branch of the business in which there are people who can live more cheaply. As a matter of fact, they do furnish the larger part of the coarse wool—the rest being culled from the clip from all the wool-growing countries—and of course the price is dominated by this fact because manufacturers are not going to pay higher prices for carpet wools than these simple people of the Levant are willing to accept.

Sheep are sensitive animals. They cannot stand extremes of heat or cold. They flourish in the temperate zones. The greater number find pasture between the thirtieth and fotieth degrees of longitude. This limitation of the ranging pastures of the sheep is all in favor of the people of the Levant, who are thus freed from competition by the people of the colder or warmer climates.

Not a Producer of Carpet Wools.

There is practically no carpet wool raised in the United States. What interests growers and consumers of wools in this country is what effect the removal of the tariff on fine wool will have. There was a tariff on carpet wool. But from what has already been stated concerning the source of supply of carpet wools, it can at once be understood that there was never any excuse for a tariff, because under it no carpet wools were raised here. The abolition of the tariff ought to have only one effect—the lowering of the price of carpet wools by just the amount of the former duty. This of course means that the manufacturer of carpets can buy his raw material just so much cheaper and can afford to sell the manufactured article just so much cheaper, the cost of manufacture, of course, being the same. So that the people of this country ought to be able, and probably soon will be able, to buy carpets very much cheaper than they have, and this without decreasing the profits of the manufacturer or the wages of the mill hands. On the other hand, the amount of carpets manufactured ought to increase—because people always buy more when a thing is cheaper—thus giving employment to more capital and more wage workers. These are all incontrovertible theories, which the facts ought to substantiate. They are not combatted even by the protectionists, who, of course, see no real advantage in keeping a duty on articles not raised in this country. The duty was kept on carpet wools by the protectionists simply to blind the farmers by obscuring the real tariff issue in a mass of legislation.

The only loss by the removal of the duty on carpet wools was in the loss of revenue to the Government, which, of course, must be made up in some other way. But this loss seems certainly to be more than compensated for by the increased welfare of the people provided with what is considered in these days a necessity of life at greatly reduced rates.

Inquiry among wool brokers and manufacturers of carpets reveals the fact that notwithstanding the removal of the duty on low grade wools trade in them is slow, and that many mills are shut down or running on half time. The hard times is given as the reason for this. Among all the men seen there was not one who laid the depression in the carpet trade to the removal of the tariff. Proof of the correctness of this view is found in the fact that carpet wool now sells for very little less, proportionately, than it did before the duty was removed. The reduction in price is about equal to the amount of the old tariff, showing that wool of this grade was down to a bottom price before the duty was taken off.

But the hard times have prevented people from buying carpets, and the demand having thus fallen off, the manufactories have been forced to shut down. Last year only about 50 per cent. of the usual amount of carpet was manufactured, according to a broker who keeps account of the amount of carpet wool used. There has been a slight revival of business recently. More mills are running and there have been increased sales of raw material in the wool market. But these have not been large enough to attract general attention, nor to force the price up. The sales are explained as being made to manufacturers who are taking advantage of the low market to lay in a stock for the future.

Increased Production and Lower Prices.

Germany, France, England, and the United States each raise a large part of the fine wool which is used in the several countries. There has been no duty on wool in Germany, France, and England for years. The duty on fine wool imported into the United States under the McKinley tariff was 11 cents a pound. Under the Tariff bill passed at the last session of Congress there is no duty.

Wool is usually imported in its original greasy, dirty condition, so that the duty of 11 cents a pound meant about 25 cents a pound of clean wool ready for manufacture. Clean wool sold, before the duty was removed, at 75 cents to 80 cents a pound. The same grade of wool now sells at from 38 cents to 40 cents. With 25 cents added to the present price, the wool formerly selling at 75 cents to 80 cents would now sell at 63 cents to 65 cents, showing that the same grade of wool is now selling for about 10 cents to 12 cents a pound less than before the removal of the duty. The depression in the wool market is notwithstanding the fact that the manufacturers of fine wools have been busier than the manufacturers of carpet wools. People must have clothing, but can get along without carpets.

It is not claimed by anybody conversant with the facts that the comparatively low price of fine wool is due to the removal of the duty, except in a roundabout way. It was understood by wool growers all over the world, long before the new Tariff bill was actually passed, that the Democratic Party was pledged to give the country free wool, and that such a bill was almost sure to pass at the last session of Congress. In anticipation of the throwing wide open to the world the markets of the United States, the wool growers everywhere, two or three years ago, exerted themselves to provide an extra amount to meet the demand, which they fondly thought would arise as soon as the new tariff law went into effect. The result was the raising of an enormous amount of wool. There followed the natural result—lower prices. In view of the probable passage of a bill removing the tariff, the dealers on wool discounted the price, so that before the tariff law went into effect the price had fallen, not only by the amount of the former duty, but even below that, to a figure which represents about 10 cents or 12 cents a pound for clean wool. Thus the removal of the duty on wool in this country indirectly affected the price all over the world, for the market price here is now the world's market price, which ranges in the different free-trade countries only according to the distance from the sources of supply and the consequent freight rates.

No conservative business man is willing to go on record as saying that the price of fine wool would have fallen if the American duty had remained, because it cannot be known whether all the other conditions which now affect the price would be the same. It is, of course, impossible to tell whether these would have been overproduction if there had not been the promise of the removal of the American duty. The probabilities are that the price would have fallen anyway. There are the best reasons for this belief. The principal one is that the price of wool has been falling for the last thirty years, both in the London and Philadelphia markets, as representing the markets of the world and the "protected" United States.

In the London market four grades, which sold at from 15d. to 20d. in 1863, rose to from 23d. to 30d. in 1872. Since then they have steadily fallen, with occasional small advances, until they sold in 1893 at from 12½d. to 17d. Four other lower grades sold at from 6½d. to 11½d. in 1869, rose to from 9d. to 17d. in 1872 and 1873, and gradually declined to from 5½d. to 10d. in 1893.

The Philadelphia market shows the same general condition. In 1865 Ohio and Pennsylvania XX wool sold at 65 cents. It declined to 48 cents in 1870, rose to 70 cents in 1872, and then, with slight fluctuations, fell to 25 cents in 1893. These are the figures of Carter Brothers of Philadelphia. A noticeable thing about these figures is that the Philadelphia market has declined more sharply than the London market.

Of course, the business depression is one of the reasons for the present low price of wool. But it cannot be asserted that this business depression would not have existed if there had been no "tinkering with the tariff" in this country. On the contrary, it is acknowledged that the beginning of the financial depression antedated the discussion of the tariff question by the present Congress, however much that might have contributed to the hard times in this country, and that the origin of the depression was outside this country. Neither can the decline in the price of wool for the last thirty years be due to the financial depression of the last few years. The cause must be sought elsewhere. It is probably overproduction.

While Germany, France, England, the United States, and other countries in the northern hemisphere raise much of the fine wool which they consume, it is noticeable that the great general sources of supply are countries in the southern hemisphere. Esau's flocks are also largely responsible for this. With the introduction of sheep raising for the clip into the countries outside the Levant, where the people were more progressive, there was a change in the whole system. Those interested in the business were not contented with the increase in the amount of wool obtained by the natural increase of the number of sheep in their flocks, but strove, by breeding, to get longer and finer wool, which would command a better price. Enough coarse wool was supplied by the Levant. Other things made the production of fine wool almost a necessity, if sheep were to be raised at all. The limitation of grazing lands has much to do with this in European countries and in the United States. It is not possible in thickly-settled countries to have immense flocks, because of the amount of land necessary for them to range over. And where the flocks are small in size it has been demonstrated that it is no more expensive to keep a sheep whose clip is worth $1.50 than one whose clip is worth only 50 cents. So that naturally and almost necessarily those sheep have been raised that had the finest wool.

Little Fine Wool Raised Here.

Although a great many experiments have been tried, it has so far been impossible to raise as fine wool in this country as is raised in European countries, in some parts of the East, and more particularly in the sheep-raising countries in the southern hemisphere. A small amount of very fine wool is raised in Vermont, Texas, and California. But the bulk of the wool raised in this country is of the second grade of fineness. Sheep, which, as has been pointed out, are sensitive to extremes of heat and cold, are also affected by many other things, such as variations of climate, soil, &c., so that those that have been transplanted from one country to another to raise the breed and improve the quality of the wool, very often do not thrive. If they live, frequently their wool deteriorates in quality. So that it has proved to be a difficult thing to improve the quality of the wool raised in this country.

At the present time it is not possible for the United States to compete with European countries in this respect. As a matter of fact, a large part of the wool imported by this country to make up the deficiency between the amount raised here and the demand of the consumers is of the very finest quality, which is used to mix with the native wools in the manufacture of the finest grades of woolens.

With the development of the countries in the southern hemisphere in which it was found sheep thrived, the industry was put on a high plane by having only such sheep as produced the very finest qualities of wool. The result has been surprising, and is probably accountable for the steady decline in the market price of fine wool for the last thirty years—a decline which began about the time it was found that sheep thrived in the southern part of Brazil, Chile, the Argentine Republic, and the extreme southern part of Africa, but especially in Australia, and more particularly in that part of Australia denominated New South Wales. Sheep had been raised in these countries for a much longer period, but not so extensively as during the last thirty years.

In these countries there is almost unlimited grazing land, so that flocks are large, and the cost of production is kept at the minimum. In New South Wales, which is the greatest wool-producing section of the world, the increase in the number of sheep from 1880 to 1890 was 58 per cent., while in the United States it was, according to the census, only 2 per cent. In 1891 there was exported from New South Wales 340,691,382 pounds of wool, or 10,000,000 pounds more than the entire clip of the United States.

The effect of the immense production of fine wool at a low cost in these countries has been to stimulate the growers of European countries to improve the breed of their sheep, so as to produce wool of the finest texture. An instance of this is seen in England, where, while the number of sheep decreased from the year 1890 to 1893, the wool clip very largely increased in weight and quality. Notwithstanding her competition with the whole world, England thus added to her wealth. This fact is noticeable when taken with the statistics, which show that, while the population of Europe increased 25 per cent. and the amount of wool consumed increased 66 per cent. from 1860 to 1890, the number of sheep decreased 16 per cent. What took place in England—the betterment of the breed, so that finer and heavier wool was obtained—also took place all over Europe, the deficiency between the supply and demand being made up by importations.

Increased Flocks in the West.

In this country the larger number of sheep used to be raised east of the Mississippi. But with the increase of the population the number of sheep has decreased in the East, while in the country west of the Mississippi, where, in 1860, there were only between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 sheep, there are now over twice as many as in the territory east of the Mississippi. From the West now comes far more than half of the clip. But even with the development of the industry to such proportions in the West the demands of the country have not been met, even under the protective tariff, so that there is imported annually about 140,000,000 pounds of fine wool on which, up to the present time, a duty of 11 cents a pound had to be paid. This amounted to $15,400,000, and went into the United States Treasury. But this tariff law gave a fictitious additional value of 11 cents to each pound of wool raised in this country. So that on the 364,152,666 pounds estimated to have been produced here in 1893 somebody paid to the manufacturers $40,056,793 more than would have been paid in a free-trade country. How much of this got into the hands of the farmers whom the tariff was enacted to benefit is problematical, because there are a great many people between the consumer, who eventually paid the tax, and the farmer, and it is probable that in any transaction with so many go-betweens each would get his share of the booty. One thing is certain. The farmers have never been satisfied with their profits under the protective system. If they got the 11 cents a pound more than the growers of wool in other countries receive, as it was intended they should by the framers of the tariff law, and then complained, they are a grasping lot, who should be made to take their chances with the whole world as punishment for their avarice in the past. But if they did not get it, why should the people submit to a law which, while it puts $15,000,000 into the Treasury for the expenses of the Government, puts $40,000,000 in the pockets of the men who handled the wool after it left the farmers' hands, and before it got into the consumer's hands, is a question which presents itself to the layman.

The experience of England, a free-trade country, open to the competition of the world, seems to prove that under the existing tariff law the American farmer can continue to raise sheep for the clip. There are many things to complicate the question so that it remains for each individual to decide for himself whether it pays or not.

One of the most influential factors which is pointed out by wool merchants is the knowledge which American manufacturers have of native wools. They have learned how to use them and, for a time, at least, they will continue to prefer them to imported wools of the same grade. On the other side of the question is the consideration of freight rates from the source of supply to the market. As has been stated, the larger part of the wool is grown west of the Mississippi. Rail rates are always higher than by water. It is much cheaper to bring a cargo from the Cape of Good Hope than from Texas. In the former case the rate is one-half a cent per pound, while from Texas it is one and a half cents. This difference of one cent in freight rates between these two places is a great disadvantage to the American grower. Some wool men suggest as the salvation of the American wool grower the raising of mutton sheep instead of those raised for their wool alone. The difference in quality between the famous English mutton and the American mutton is pointed out. But it is also declared to be true that the wool of mutton sheep is not so fine as that clipped from sheep raised for their wool alone. So that if mutton sheep are raised, the quality of the wool will be impaired, and the American farmer will be thrown into competition with the wandering Esaus of the Levant.

But American mechanics believe that they can make better machinery than can be made by the people of any other country. Yankeelike, the American mechanics would disown anybody that acknowledged the supremacy of any other country. It is not likely that the American farmer is behind the mechanic in patriotism or ability, and there is small doubt that he will be able to hold his own when English farmers have done so.

New-York May Become the Wool Centre.

In talking with wool men in this city there cropped out considerable interest in the question which city was likely in the future to be the great wool market of the country. Boston is now the largest market, and Philadelphia next, with New-York City a good third. Boston became the greatest market because it is nearest to the largest number of wool manufactories. There are 43,202 looms in mills in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, and Maine, the largest number being in Massachusetts, 26,273. There are in Pennsylvania 25,341, New-York 5,941, and New-Jersey 3,363. In all these States there are, therefore, 77,847 looms out of a total in the United States of 89,482. It is evident why Boston and Philadelphia have become the great wool markets. But New-York men see no reason why this city should not eventually become the one centre of this business, as it is of so many others.

The first argument advanced by the wool men here is that the manufacturers have to come here to dispose of the products of their mills, this being the great market for woolens. When they are here for that purpose, there is no reason why, if facilities were offered them, they should not purchase their supplies of raw materials. It is claimed that, if there should be larger importations of wool under the existing law, naturally, the greater part of the increased trade would come to this, the chief seaport of the country.

Steps are being taken to look after the increased business if it gravitates here, and even to force it gently in this direction.

But the dealers in wool here say that this is a period of transition. They are very careful about expressing opinions. Their calculations in the past have been upset. It was expected that the increased business which would result from the removal of the duty would force the prices of wool up. The business depression and overproduction prevented. Prices have fallen instead of going higher. And, strangely enough, the prices of fine wools, of which manufacturers are using more proportionately than of carpet wools, have declined more sharply than the prices of carpet wools. There is no explanation given for this anomaly. Overproduction has lowered the price of fine wools, but the stoppage of carpet manufacture has not proportionately lowered the price of coarse wools. It is the curious fact of this period of transition.

The opinion was quite generally expressed by wool men that the production of wool in this country would decrease, the quality improve, and the price advance with the markets of the world. Because it is expected that there will be a reaction from this extreme period of depression before long, brought about chiefly by the forced curtailment of the world's supply.

SOCIALISTS WILL FIGHT

Fierce Debates Surely Coming in the German Reichstag.

OPPOSITION TO WILLIAM'S PLANS

Proposed Repressive Measures Arouse Much Antagonism—The Press Hampered in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe presided over the Cabinet meeting on Friday, and conferred with his colleagues as to the statement of policy which he expects to make at the first reading of the budget. There is no reason to believe that this statement will be sensational. It will contain few, if any, revelations, and probably will relate chiefly to Dr. Miquel's financial projects. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which still seems to be semi-official, says that the matricular contributions of the federal states, as fixed in the new budget, will exceed by 32,000,000 marks the total allowed the States from the Imperial Treasury.

"It is absolutely necessary to simplify the imperial system," says the writer, "so as to enable the federal Governments to know the exact sums that they will be required to pay to the Imperial Treasury. An imperial loan of more than 44,000,000 marks is now necessary."

As soon as the Deputies dispose of the financial questions by referring them to a committee, they will have a clear way for the debates on the Anti-Socialist bill, but the Conservatives propose to interpose a very contentious motion to increase the President's disciplinary powers. The rumpus caused in the House by the Social Democrats is their excuse, and the Government's declaration of policy will be the peg on which they will hang the debate. Prince Hohenlohe was requested privately by the Conservatives to mention the subject in his speeches to the Reichstag, but he replied: "That is a matter for the Reichstag alone."

The National Liberal and Clerical leaders have agreed to join the Conservatives in reforming the house rules. That the reform will be leveled directly at the Social Democrats goes without saying. The conflict will be a fierce one. The Vorwaerts breathes defiance all round. Not stopping at the defense of its party, it carries the war into the enemy's territory by demanding universal and direct suffrage in elections to provincial Diets, although the Reichstag is without the authority to legislate on such matters; the immunity of all Deputies from arrest and prosecution during the session; the abolition of exceptional laws in Alsace and Lorraine, the extension of workingmen's rights to combine and protect their interests, and the legal recognition of the eight-hour day.

Several Clerical organs, notably The Germania, express some sympathy with the Socialists in their approaching tribulations, although they recognize the need of new laws against the revolutionary parties. They allude to the hard tone of the Emperor's speech as indicative of the Government's hostile attitude toward a large part of the German people, and The Germania defines this attitude by quoting the famous reply made by a Prince of Reuss to a deputation protesting against taxes:

"Your business is to pay taxes, serve in the army, and hold your mouths."

The tobacco tax, which Dr. Miquel will propose to the Deputies, is reported to be 25 per cent. higher than that proposed in last year's bill. Still it will be fought bitterly. Prince Hohenlohe objects to Dr. Miquel's Boerse Reform bill as a whole, and especially to the clause which obliges time traders on the Boerse and Produce Exchange to keep a registry of names. As the Chancellor has decided that the bill must be revised, it is quite likely to be ignored this session.

The arrangement of the new Reichstag Building seems designed purposely to hamper the press. The inside doors to the members' lobbies are kept closed, so as to isolate reporters from Deputies. Reporters for provincial newspapers are not allowed to make short cuts to the telegraph offices. They must traverse long flights of stairs to the courtyard, and then more stairs leading to the postal rooms. Those who have sought the shorter routes have been turned back roughly by the guards.

The acoustics of the press gallery are execrable. Members speaking from their seats cannot be heard at all, and those on the tribune are understood but imperfectly. Some thirty doors leading from the gallery open and close incessantly with startling reports. At first the parliamentary reporters planned a meeting of protest, but they lacked the courage to face the Government officials, and the plan fell through. The newspapers are equally nerveless. The Staatsburger Zeitung is the only journal that has been bold enough to criticise the increasing arrogance of the authorities toward the German press. However, Privy Councilor Schluter, who has charge of the press arrangements, has promised to remedy some of the defects.

By the Emperor's orders the smooth space over the main entrance has not been inscribed, as intended, "To the German People," but has been left blank. Coins about as large as silver dollars are to be struck to commemorate the opening of the new building. On one side will be the image of the Emperor in the Garde du Corps uniform; on the other, a miniature of the building. The German flag, which was dedicated by the Germans of New-Orleans to the Zollverein Parliament in 1867, and always hung over the President's chair in the Reichstag, has been laid aside. In short, no effort has been made to preserve in the new building the historical mementos of Germany's early parliamentary days. Even the chair from which Prince Bismarck for nearly twenty years directed the counsels of the Bundesrath has been shoved carelessly into the meeting room of the Social Democrats.

Ambassador Runyon has renewed his representations at the Foreign Office as to the discrimination against American canned beef and pork. Freiherr von Marschall's reply is unfavorable. It is understood that he is willing to grant the needed certificates only after annoying formalities, which, while in no way guaranteeing proper inspection, greatly hamper the importers. He holds out no hope that the decree against American canned goods, cattle, and fresh meat will be recalled.

A letter written by Dr. Arendt, Prussian Deputy, Agrarian and bimetallist, to The New-York Handelszeitung, has stirred much bad blood here. All except Conservative newspapers agree that his object was to incite foreign Governments to commercial measures against Germany. The Vossische Zeitung deplores the fact that a Prussian Deputy dare advise the United States to adopt reprisals in the form of a tax on Germany's shipments of gold from America.

Consul General Mason's report on the bad standing of American railroad bonds in Germany is quoted freely by the German newspapers. The consensus of opinion is that if his advice be followed, German capital will be reinvested rapidly and eagerly in American railroad securities.

The case of Kneebs, the American horseman accused of sharp practices at the German tracks, remains undecided. Should the evidence so far taken not satisfy the court, the horse Nellie will be sent to Chicago with a court commission to determine her identity.

The Emperor received the officers of the Reichstag to-day at the new palace in Potsdam.

The Bismarck Monument Committee in Munich has decided to lay the cornerstone at Rottmannshoehe, near Starmberg Lake, on April 1, Bismarck's eightieth birthday. Prince Ludwig will officiate.

A dispatch from Dresden says that Consul General Carroll is better.

THE GERMAN PROTECTIONISTS.

The Resolutions of the Special Committee of Landed Proprietors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The American Consul General at Berlin, thinking it possible that a full statement of the expectations in which the "Granger Protectionists" (Agrarier) of Prussia indulge has not reached America, has transmitted to the Department of State the resolutions passed by that special committee of landed proprietors in the House of Representatives which is particularly engaged in considering the reorganization of the grain trade. These resolutions cover a complaint frequently heard in the United States in recent years, that is as follows:

"The present price of grain no longer covers the cost of production, and appears to threaten the very existence of German agriculture."

Then follows this enunciation of "protection" policy: "The principle current nowadays, based on an unlimited exchange of products, that the price of grain must be reckoned on the basis of prices that obtain among people on the lowest stage of culture indicates an essential interference with the evolution of our country as a cultivated people. The degeneration and ruin of German grain production and German agriculture mean a surrender of the Fatherland to its external and internal foes. In accordance therewith it is to the interest of the whole people that a change be quickly made."

Subsequent recommendations appear to be in line with Senator Washburn's Anti-Option bill. The Agrarians say: "There seems to be needed a thorough reform of the Grain Exchanges on the basis of actual business in real articles. International sympathetic working of the Exchanges on the present scale and under present conditions is one of the chief causes of the unhappy state of grain prices to-day."

Consul General De Kay says it remains to be seen what effect these resolutions will have on the external policy of the empire. At present the Agrarian members of the Reichstag and Bundesrath are basing great hopes on the new Chancellor.

PARDONED CONVICTS MARRIED

The Ceremony Performed in the Penitentiary Where They First Met and Loved Each Other.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 9.—A remarkable wedding was celebrated at the Kansas State Penitentiary at Lansing yesterday. The contracting parties were Arthur Winner and Miss Charlotte Moore. Winner, who is a brother of Willard E. Winner of Kansas City, promoter of the Winner Bridge across the Missouri River at this point and at one time one of the rich men here, was sentenced to life imprisonment from Sedgwick County twenty-two years ago for murder, arson, and robbery. It was the most famous murder case ever tried in Kansas.

Charlotte Moore was convicted ten years ago as accessory to the murder of Major Johnson of Junction City, Kan. When she arrived at the prison she and Winner fell in love. It seemed then a hopeless love, but Winner was released last May and the woman in July. Since then they have corresponded, and finally agreed to be married in the penitentiary. Winner is now a traveling salesman for the shoes made in the prison.

Many distinguished men who aided in securing the pardons were present at the wedding.

BROOKLYN STREETS THE ISSUE

A BIG STREET RAILROAD SUIT TO BE TRIED TO-DAY.

A Juggling of Franchises by Aldermen and a Property Owner's Attempt to Stop Its Result.

One of the most important railroad cases that has been before the courts for some time, and one that will interest the people as well as the railroad officials, is on the calendar of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for trial before Justice Cullen to-day. It is the suit of John Adamson against the Nassau Electric Railroad Company.

The Union Street Railroad Company and the Union Railway Company each made application to the Common Council in July, 1892, for franchises to operate a railroad through Ferry Place, Hamilton Avenue, Union Street, and Ninth Avenue, to Twentieth Street. The former company was supported by William J. Gaynor, Edward M. Grout, and other Brooklynites. The Union Railway Company offered nothing for franchises; the other company offered $30,000 in a lump sum to the city. The franchise was awarded to the Union Railway Company. A suit to have the award set aside was decided favorably, on the ground that the award was not a legal one.

While the suit was pending in court the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, of which P. H. Flynn was the President, applied for a franchise, and the application included the same streets for which the two other companies were contending. An application was also made by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for a franchise, and it named all the streets named by the Nassau Company, and offered to pay to the city $150,000 for the franchise.

The Brooklyn City Railroad modified its application April 10, 1893, so as not to include any of the streets which the Nassau Railroad Company wanted, and the Common Council granted the franchises without providing for compensation to the city. A week later Mayor Boody refused to sign the resolutions. Then a conference was held between the Mayor and the Railroad Committee of the Aldermen, at which Mr. Flynn and Mr. Lewis were present, and it was agreed that $9,000 a mile for the franchises should be demanded of the railroads. A special meeting of the Common Council was held April 20 to repass the resolutions, with the provision for a compensation to the city. An injunction sequestered Mr. Gaynor and John Adamson prevented the plan being carried out.

The Union Street Railroad Company then made a new application, which was identical to that made by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, and for the use of the streets it offered to pay sums varying from $10,000 to $20,000 a mile, aggregating $257,000.

The Common Council met June 19 and granted the franchises to the Brooklyn City Railroad and to the Nassau Railroad on a percentage plan, paying no attention whatever to the Union Street Railroad. The percentage plan provides for the payment to the city of 1 per cent. of the gross receipts when they average $20,000 or less a mile of railroad, 2 per cent. of the gross receipts when they are more than $20,000 and less than $40,000, and 3 per cent. when they are more than $40,000.

John Adamson, a property owner in Union Street, began suit in December, 1893, to have the award of franchises set aside, on the ground that the plan under which they were awarded was not the best for the interests of the city, and it is this suit which will be tried to-day after a year's delay.

Mr. Adamson secured an injunction against the companies restraining them from building their roads until the suit to set aside the franchises was decided.

A NEW MYSTERY IN RAHWAY, N. J.

How Did the Fire Bell Come to be in Rahway River.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 9.—Residents of Rahway are trying to figure out how the fire bell, weighing 531 pounds, belonging to Protection Hose Company, found its way from the company's building into Rahway River. The hosehouse is on Main Street, and directly in its rear is the river.

The bell was found Friday deeply imbedded in the river bottom. Whether it fell out of its belfry or was taken out by the hand of man nobody knows.

Chief of Police Wright and his assistants are trying to solve the new "Rahway mystery," leaving the bell to take care of itself.

F. S. Church's "Knowledge Is Power."

The Workingwoman's Vacation Society of Brooklyn has published 100 copies of a Kurtz Azaline reproduction of F. S. Church's "Knowledge Is Power." Every copy is signed by the artist, whose original painting is the property of Mr. Charles L. Freer of Detroit. Every copy is to be ornamented with a marginal sketch by the artist, whose sketches are precious.

The work is, in every copy, thus renewed and made perpetually unique. It is a beautiful picture of a Portia as willowy as Ellen Terry, and more ideally beautiful, seated on a stone bench at a congress of attentive lions. There are five of these, real, vivid lions, that Mr. Church has painted with all his learning, art, and heart. The reproduction is delicate and true. The Max Williams Company has charge of the sale of the entire edition for the benefit of the society.

BEWARE OF THESE FRAUDS

The Tall Young Man with a Husky Voice the Young Woman Who Signs "L. F. G," and Others.

The Charity Organization Society warns the public against the following:

"The tall young man with the husky voice and plausible manners who needs money or clothing to enable him to go to the Adirondacks, Colorado, or some other resort for consumptives; generally calls on members of Board of Directors of institutions, averring that he is sent by some other member of that board, and sometimes that he has been empowered to call, or to recall, a notice of a meeting of the board.

"A young man who sends in a letter stating that he bears the same surname as the party appealed to, and waits for an answer.

"The young woman with the initials 'L. F. G.,' who writes begging letters from New-Jersey.

"The unknown person who writes a letter of condolence to a family in affliction and shortly follows it up with a request for relief.

"The seller of sewing silks sent by a friend.

"The woman who wants clothing for her infants and often incloses a dispensary ticket or a bogus bill for rent."

These are all, the society says, actual, flagrant, and recent cases, but the frauds have so many aliases that it is idle to give names.

The society also calls attention to the fact that some promoters of alleged or unworthy charitable enterprises are also now soliciting contributions, and the public should be on guard concerning them.

The Charity Organization Society furnishes information to all its members concerning the merits of all the charitable enterprises of the city, real or pretended.

It earnestly calls the attention of the charitable public to the fact that the success of such fraudulent appeals presents to the numberless men and women struggling under very hard circumstances to earn their living an almost overwhelming temptation to attempt similar dishonest schemes. Hence to give money to persons of whom nothing is known is to run the risk of unintentionally leading or confirming a person in a course of fraud.

A VERY NEW WOMAN IS SHE

HAIR CUT, SHAVE, AND SHAMPOO SHE TOOK LIKE A MAN.

She Lives in Long Island City and Made Her Surprising Appearance in a Hotel Barber's Shop There.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 9.—Farley Meyer, the mild-mannered proprietor of the barber's shop in Miller's Long Island City Hotel, had just finished shaving a man shortly after noon the other day, and his assistant was busily lathering another customer, when the shop door opened. Proprietor Meyer was about to give a barber's usual salutation, when he looked around and saw a well-dressed and very self-possessed woman standing before him.

"Is this a barber's shop?" queried the stranger.

"Ye-es, it—it is," replied the barber.

"Well, I want my hair cut," said the woman, walking over toward the chair presided over by the proprietor. Meyer is rather a bashful young man, and he did not know just what to do. Hoping the woman would change her mind, he stood still. But that woman had a mind that was not subject to changes. She stood before the mirror and calmly removed her hat, placing it and a long hat pin on the marble shelf in front of the glass, and near a collection of bay rum, hair oil, and vaseline bottles. Then, seating herself complacently in the chair, she turned her head to see where the tonsorial artist was.

Proprietor Meyer, seeing no escape, summoned up his courage, and, walking over to the chair, took up the apron, and adjusted it about his customer's neck, taking especial care not to choke her in the operation, and all the time wondering just how he would clip her comparatively short irongray locks.

The woman seemed to divine his thoughts, for when he had arranged the apron she said she wanted her hair clipped close around her ears.

"All right, Ma'am," said the polite barber. "Shall I use the clipper?"

"The what?" retorted his customer, in a tone that made Meyer jump.

"The machine we use to cut hair close."

"Oh, leave that to you; only make a good job of it."

After running the clipper around her neck, the barber selected a pair of scissors, and for a few moments nothing was heard but their "clip," "clip."

In a short time the hair cutting was finished, and the barber, after brushing his customer's head, took off the apron and gave it a shake. As he was about replacing it around his customer's neck, she said.

"I want a shampoo," before the barber could get out that usual query. Soon the woman's head was covered with a thick coating of snowy foam, that was rubbed in thoroughly by the barber. A wet sponge removed the foam, and, after drying her hair, the barber started to bathe her face with bay rum.

"Hold on, young man," said the woman. "I want a shave."

"Eh! What's that?" queried the surprised barber.

The self-possessed woman had slipped down in the chair, and her head was on the rest ready for the barber to commence operations on her face.

She paid no attention to Meyer's surprise over her wanting a shave, but watched his every move as he fumbled among the bottles on the marble shelf, endeavoring all the while to recover his composure. It was a trying moment for the barber, but he had no time to lose, and, picking up a shaving cup in a to-do-or-to-die sort of way, he proceeded to lather the woman's face. Selecting a very delicate-looking razor from among a number, Meyer leaned over the woman and scraped over one cheek.

Then he hesitated to note the effect. The woman never moved a muscle. She acted as if she had been used to shaving all her life. Finding that she did not squirm under the operation, the barber proceeded. The other cheek was cleaned off, and then the chin was scraped with the utmost care. After every application of the razor the barber would stand off and view his work. When he came to the upper lip his touch was very light. Two strokes of the razor, and it was over.

The barber breathed easier and looked relieved. He lost no time in arranging his customer's hair and putting on her face the usual touches of powder. As the woman arose from the chair, she said: "Young man, you are a good artist." Then she sauntered out.

HELEN LUNDBORG AGAIN IN COURT

Discharged When It Was Found She Had Been Declared Sane.

Helen Lundborg, the young woman who has gained notoriety through her infatuation for her parents' servant, Kate Newell, was again in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. She was accompanied by her father, Charles Lundborg of 233 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and her mother.

The girl was committed to Bellevue Hospital Tuesday last, in the Harlem Police Court, for five days, to give the doctors time to inquire into her sanity. The physicians of Bellevue discharged her on Friday as being perfectly sane, and she went home with her mother. When Justice Burke, who had committed her, found that the girl had been discharged without the court's knowledge, he notified the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who notified the father of Helen to produce his daughter in court yesterday. Justice Burke, after reading the statement of the Bellevue physicians, discharged the girl.

Her father told the Judge that he had had his daughter arrested in order to break up the friendship with the Newell woman, and knew of no other means of procedure. Helen said that family troubles had been adjusted and that the family were once more united and happy.

MONROE COUNTY POLITICS

Plenty of Candidates for All the Appointive Offices.

WAITING TO HEAR FROM MR. MORTON

Strong Fight Being Made Against the Selection of Aldridge for Superintendent of Public Works.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 9.—To judge from the phenomenal activity among the Republican politicians of this city, Gov. Morton will not need to search further for applicants for every office within his gift. To be sure, there was no local candidate for a place on his staff, so far as known, but Monroe County Republicans are intensely practical and gold lace and frills have few attractions for them.

Interest naturally centres in the prospective appointment of Mayor George W. Aldridge for Superintendent of Public Works, believed by many to have been decided upon by Mr. Platt. Though there are no outspoken candidates against him, the bitter attacks of certain Republican newspapers indicate that the opposition to him will fight to the last. It is believed that the coming Lieutenant Governor, Charles T. Saxton, is opposed to him for his

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Increased Activity and Higher Prices for Stocks.

A WEEK OF ENCOURAGING INCIDENTS

The Nation's Financial Problem—Railway Earnings Improving and General Business Looking Up—Speculation in Sugar.

Distinct improvement in the tone of the financial market was apparent last week. Ordinarily the opening of Congress is regarded with more or less apprehension, but the present session being a short one and the disposition toward radical legislation being absent, the situation is faced with more than the usual equanimity. The President's message, particularly in its references to financial topics, was well received. Secretary Carlisle's report was regarded as containing much of more than common value in the way of suggestions. There was some disappointment over the slight response made by London to the assurances contained in the message, but London's position, so far as trading in this market is concerned, has not been influential for some time. It may be true that the foreigners, while regarding Mr. Cleveland's position on financial matters as sound, have little confidence in his ability to secure the support of Congress to the measures proposed by him. All the more necessary, therefore, is it that Congress should show by its actions that it is willing that the finances of the country should be placed on a substantial basis without delay. It is such action that is wanted more than anything else to restore confidence in American investments, and when it comes, important progress will have been made toward a return of prosperity to the country. That there is plenty of money, and willingness to invest it, too, is shown by the active speculation in mining enterprises now in progress not only in London but in other European centres.

Incidents of the week were, as a rule, highly encouraging. The agreement of the coal sales agents to restrict production and advance the prices of anthracite has brought harmony to the trade, for the time being, anyway. Returns of railway earnings show steady improvement, although some of the Western roads are suffering from the effects of the short crops. For November seventy-three roads have reported gross earnings of $36,269,684, against $36,801,155 in the corresponding month of last year, which is a most encouraging exhibit when it is recalled that in 1893 there was very heavy traffic following the close of the World's Fair. An examination of the returns for the month by weeks shows that there was a loss of 4.62 per cent. for the first and 2.16 for the second; in the third week there was a slight increase, which in the fourth had grown to 1.34 per cent. Later returns indicate continued improvement, and the outlook is certainly more hopeful than it has been for many months. Bank clearings for the month also show growing business. There is an increase over last year, notwithstanding the prevailing low price of commodities, which must play an important part in the returns, and a decrease in operations on the Stock Exchange of more than 1,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchange rates were at the gold-shipping point most of the week, but only $1,200,000 was sent away by Saturday's steamers. A larger amount possibly would have gone if the Bank of England and the Bank of France had not reduced the price they were willing to pay for the metal. The money market returned to its normal condition, the bond settlement having been made.

Higher prices were the result of the week's trading, which was decidedly more active than for some time. The speculation in Sugar, however, overshadowed the general market. The company declared its usual dividends, notwithstanding the depressing interviews given out by its managers in which extinction of the industry was freely predicted. The manipulators disregarded all threats of adverse legislation by Congress and marked the price up sharply. The capital stock was traded in more than twice over and the price was advanced from 82¾ on Monday to 93¾ on Saturday. The net gain for the week, however, was only 5¾ points. Chicago Gas was also marked up, but to a considerably less extent, its gain being 2⅝ points. The other industries were much less active, but were higher.

Activity in the railway list was confined to the Grangers, Reading, Louisville and Nashville, and Mannattan. Northwestern scored the sharpest advance, its gain being 3 points, while Burlington moved up 2 and Rock Island ⅞. St. Paul closed ¼ lower. The short interest in these stocks, which was large at the beginning of the week, was considerably reduced. Louisville held firm, but Reading was inclined to weakness at times. Manhattan was quite strong, particularly toward the close of the week, on indications that the management means to improve its service so as to be able to compete more successfully with the surface roads.

The following table gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices of the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing Dec. 2, 1893.
St. Paul & Omaha pf	111½	111½	116
Southern Pacific	19¼	18⅝	20⅞
Southern Railway	12	11⅜	..
Southern Railway pf	38½	36¼	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16½	15	17
Texas Pacific	9⅞	9½	8¼
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	3	2⅝	..
Union Pacific	12⅝	11¼	20⅝
Union Pacific, D. & G.	4	4	6½
United States Cordage	9¾	7⅝	..
United States Cordage pf	17	14⅜	..
United States Cordage gtd.	29	25½	..
United States Rubber	43	41½	42
United States Rubber pf	97	97	80¼
*United States Leather pf	60⅞	59⅝	..
Wabash	6½	6½	7⅛
Wabash pf	14⅝	13⅞	15½
Western Union Telegraph	88¾	86⅞	89⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12¼	10⅜	15⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	42⅝	42⅜	51½

*Unlisted.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed a decrease in reserve of $19,318,150. The banks now hold $32,902,650 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $8,273,400, a decrease in specie of $17,357,600, a decrease in legal tenders of $5,496,900, a decrease in deposits of $18,785,400, and an increase in circulation of $21,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Dec. 8, '94.	Dec. 1, '94.	Dec. 9, '93.
Loans	$507,733,500	$499,460,100	$412,343,600
Specie	59,170,000	76,527,600	104,906,500
Legal t'd's	115,245,200	120,652,100	94,856,500
Deposits	566,050,200	579,835,600	492,802,300
Circulation	11,185,100	11,164,000	13,602,100

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Dec. 8, '94.	Dec. 1, '94.	Dec. 9, '93.
Specie	$59,170,000	$76,527,600	$104,906,500
Legal t'd's	115,245,200	120,652,100	94,856,500
Total reserve	$174,415,200	$197,179,700	$199,766,000
Reserve req'd ag't deposits	141,512,550	144,958,900	123,200,575
Excess reserve above legal req'ments	$32,902,650	$52,220,800	$76,565,425

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1894	$32,902,650	1888	$7,203,825
1893	76,565,425	1887	6,207,200
1892	5,509,800	1886	4,080,500
1891	13,339,500	1885	28,558,650
1890	*2,429,650	1884	42,252,800
1889	703,150		

*Deficit

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market resumed its normal condition, the Government loan settlement having been completed. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent., the majority at 1 per cent.

Time money was quiet; offerings were liberal, but the demand was light. Quotations were 1½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was unchanged. Rates were 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for four months' commission house names and four months' prime single names, 3½@4 per cent. for prime six months', and 4½@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England statement on Thursday showed a decrease in bullion of £759,617, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 65.33, became 63.64. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 20,575,000f in gold and lost 600,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was strong, influenced by a light supply of bills. The posted rates for streling were advanced to $4.88 for sixty-day bills, and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87¼@$4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½ for demand, $4.88¾@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5. Chicago—35c premium. Boston—12½@15c discount. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount, selling 1-16@⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 61¼ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 62½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London, bar silver was quoted at 28 3-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,406,389, and the exports for the same period $88,070,700. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,664,311.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining....1½
American Sugar Refining pf....5¾
American Tobacco....2
Chicago Gas....2⅝
Chicago & Northwestern....3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy....2
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf....1¼
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo....1
Consolidated Gas....2¾
Delaware & Hudson....1⅛
Distilling & Cattle Feeding....1
General Electric....1⅛
Iowa Central pf....1
Laclede Gas....2
Lake Shore....1⅝
Missouri Pacific....1⅝
National Lead....1½
Pittsburg & Western pf....2¾
St Paul & Omaha....1½
Southern Railway pf....1⅛
United States Cordage....1
United States Cordage, pf....1⅝
United States Rubber....1⅝
United States Rubber pf....1½
Western Union....1⅜

DECLINED.

Bay State Gas....1⅛
Baltimore & Ohio....1
Illinois Central....1½
New-York, Lake Erie & Western....1¼
Philadelphia & Reading....1⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie....1⅜

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue com....1¼
Brooklyn Elevated 1st....1½
Central of New-Jersey 5s....1½
Chesapeake & Ohio Southwestern 1st....1⅝
Ch. & Northern Pacific 5s, t'cfs....1⅝
Chicago Gas L. & C. 1st....1½
Denver & Rio Grande 1st....1
D. M. & F. D. 4s....2½
Edison Electric Ill. of New-York 1st....1½
Gal., H. & S. A. 2d....2½
Int. & G. N. 1st....1
Int. & G. N. 2d....1
Kansas City & Pacific 1st....3
Laclede Gas 1st....2⅜
Louisville & Nashville unif. 4s....1
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago con....1½
M., L. S. & West. 1st....1½
M., K. & E. 1st....1¾
Nashville, C. & St. Louis con....1
New-York & New-England 6s....1
Oregon Improvement con. 5s....1⅝
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r....2
Oregon Short Line & U. N. con....1½
Peoria, D. & Ev. 1st....1
Pittsburg & Western 1st....2½
St. Louis Southwest 1st....2½
St. Louis Southwest 2d....1½
Savannah & West. 1st....1
Scioto V. & M. E. 4s....1
Southern Railway 1st....1½
Texas Pacific 2d....1¼
Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st....1½
Tol., St. Louis & K. C. 1st, t. r....1½
Union Elevated 1st....1½
United States Cordage 1st....4½

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil 8s....1
Chicago & Erie 1st....6½
Erie 2d cn. cfs....2¼
Hous. & Texas gen 4s....1
Ohio South. 1st....1⅝
Oregon Short Line 6s....1
Peoria, Denver & Evansville 2d....2
Philadelphia & Reading 2d pf. inc....1¼
Richmond & Danville 5s....1½
St. Louis & S. F. gen. 6s....1
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Cad....1½
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M. 1st....1
Union Pacific col. t. r. notes....1

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ended last Friday	$10,231,809
Corresponding week 1893	10,001,621
Since Jan. 1, 1894	410,011,992
Corresponding period 1893	514,058,111
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$5,125,332
Corresponding week 1893	7,171,506
Since Jan. 1, 1894	333,120,392
Corresponding period 1893	349,766,668
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$101,709
Corresponding week 1893	82,158
Since Jan. 1, 1894	17,976,384
Corresponding period 1893	65,063,407
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$1,880,649
Corresponding week 1893	1,521,580
Since Jan 1, 1894	117,616,093
Corresponding period 1893	101,634,925

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date in 1893. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Dec. 6, 1894	£34,196,263	.....
Dec. 7, 1893	25,677,882	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Dec. 6, 1894	80,219,111	£49,005,198
Dec. 7, 1893	68,436,000	50,839,000
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Dec. 6, 1894	38,982,000	12,994,000
Dec. 7, 1893	31,096,500	10,365,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Dec. 6, 1894	15,242,000	14,174,000
Dec. 7, 1893	10,229,000	16,096,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Dec. 6, 1894	4,080,000	6,829,000
Dec. 7, 1893	3,383,000	6,925,000
BELGIUM.		
Dec. 6, 1894	3,338,667	1,669,333
Dec. 7, 1893	2,695,333	1,347,667
SPAIN.		
Dec. 6, 1894	8,004,000	10,530,000
Dec. 7, 1893	7,918,000	6,812,000
Total last week	£184,062,041	£95,801,531
Corresponding week 1893	149,435,715	92,385,167
Week ending Nov. 29, 1894	183,879,789	95,332,705
Corresponding week 1893	149,429,808	92,096,167

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The past week has been an especially active and busy one in the investment bond market, large sales having been effected, with no diminishment of the demand, and the supply of anything like choice bonds well-night exhausted. The syndicate that bought the Government bonds reports large sales, and has advanced the price to 119½. At these figures the syndicate is probably not selling many bonds, as quotations in the Stock Exchange and in the outside market are slightly lower, sales having been made at 119⅛ to 119¼. In the speculative bonds Atchison and Reading securities were the most active, the latter being heavily sold on the general impression that seems to prevail that the present Reorganization Committee will not be able to carry the reorganization plans through on the basis planned. United States Cordage firsts show a sharp advance for the week. In the better class of cheaper bonds Pittsburg and Western 4s have shown the most activity, large sales having been made. They closed at 83½, an advance of about three points. These bonds seem to be selling relatively too low, as the earnings of the Pittsburg and Western have been increasing steadily, and the net earnings at present are about double the interest charges on the first mortgage.

The principal activity of the week has been in traction securities, all of which have found favor both with investors and institutions, large sales having been consummated at high prices. The syndicate that bought the Columbus Cross-town 5s announces that it has entirely disposed of its bonds, and nearly all other issues are scarce and command higher prices than for a long while. Bridgeport Traction Company first mortgage 5s, which were brought out by Messrs. Redmond, Kerr & Co. about a month ago, have, it is understood, nearly all been taken. Many of the large institutions have turned their attention to traction securities during the past six months, and large amounts of the same are now held by them. This class of investment certainly demonstrated its desirability during the late panic and subsequent depression, not one of the larger companies in this country having defaulted, and to-day they are nearly all showing large increases in earnings. Municipal bonds have been in good demand, with few securities offered.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending Dec. 8	$610,664,961
Balance for week ending Dec. 8	39,458,378
*Clearings for week ending Dec. 1	485,553,983
*Balance for week ending Dec. 1	40,019,684
Clearings for week ending Nov. 24	532,300,162
Balance for week ending Nov. 24	31,260,810
Clearings for week ending Nov. 17	564,700,305
Balance for week ending Nov. 17	33,248,815
*Clearings for week ending Nov. 10	467,522,590
*Balance for week ending Nov. 10	26,416,227
Clearings for week ending Nov. 3	549,450,230
Balance for week ending Nov. 3	38,151,935

*For five days.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—Holders of the Northern Pacific and Montana Railroad Company's first mortgage bonds are informed that George R. Sheldon, Robert Maclay, Charles T. Barney, and Simon Wormser have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders, who are asked to deposit their bonds and unpaid coupons with the Knickerbocker Trust Company on or before Feb. 1 next.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—The local security market was firmer with a good investment demand for nearly all classes of local bonds. Albany Railway consolidated 5 per cent. bonds advanced ½ for the bid price, to 105½ and interest. Troy City Railway fives are ½ higher for both the bid and asked prices. Westchester Electric fives advanced ½ for the bid price and 1 for the asked price. Union Railway bonds of New-York City are 1 higher for the bid price, and ½ for the asked price. Troy City Railway stock has advanced ½ for the bid price, and 1 for the asked price. The earnings of this company are said to be showing an improvement. Sales were made at the asked price. Consolidated Car Heating is offered 2 lower, at 51. The Directors of the Saranac and Lake Placid Railroad have declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent.

The Mount Vernon Board of Aldermen recently granted the Westchester Electric Railway Company permission to double their tracks on First Street. Work is actively progressing, and the new rails will be laid by the end of the month. Well-posted people say that this will result in trebling the traffic receipts of the company in the Mount Vernon district.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	120	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	100	..
Albany Insurance Company	110	120
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware Co.	100	..
Albany Railroad stock	116½	117
*Albany Railroad I. cn. 5s	105½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	117	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Co.	66	69
Commercial Insurance Co.	100	101
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	95	105
Consolidated Car-Heating Co.	..	51
Consolidated Transfer Co.	..	40½
Hudson River Telephone Co.	40	40½
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	137	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, O.	35	40
New-York Air-Brake Company	..	20
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	55	70
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895	..	100
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	25	..
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y.	..	126
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	105	105½
*Watervliet Turn. & R.R. gtd. 6s, 111	113	..
*Watervliet Turn. & R.R. 2d mtge.	111	112
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	97½	98½
Albany City National Bank	100	..
Albany County Bank	125	130
First National Bank	165	165½
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	..	185
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	120
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
South End Bank	60	80

TROY SECURITIES.

Citizens' Steamboat Co.	..	225
Troy City Railroad Co.	82	83
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	104½	105½
Troy Gas Co.	125	125½
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	114	116
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	106	..
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
United Shirt & Collar Co. pf.	95	105
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood & Co.	75	80
West Troy Water Works 6s	..	100
Central National Bank	115	120
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	160
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
United National Bank	205	..
Union National Bank	115½	..

*And accrued interest.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 8.—The local stock market during the week has been a little more active. Prices have not changed materially, and although more stocks are now offered, no great amounts have changed hands. Bank stocks were somewhat sought for, and the first of the year will probably show considerable activity among them. American Screw sold at 201, and Providence Telephone at 109½ and 110. Some Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company common has been offered lately, and owing to the light demand, the price has fallen off somewhat. The Illuminating stocks are in fairly good demand. Narragansett Electric Lighting has sold at 78½. Providence Gas has changed hands at 81¾ and Pawtucket Gas at 81½. The local money market continues quiet and firm, with little paper passing. Rates for commercial paper are quoted at 4@5 per cent., although the former rate is exceptional. Call loans between banks are nominally quoted at 3 per cent. Loans on cotton are still quoted at 5 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, report official closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.		
American	46	50
Blackstone Canal	25½	..
City	62½	67
Commercial	48	50
Eagle	55	..
Fifth	50	53
First	113	117½
Fourth	125	..
Globe	52½	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	20	..
Lime Rock	25	33
Manufacturers'	135½	..
Merchants'	58	..
Mechanics'	51¾	..
National Exchange	100	..
National North America	43	41½
National Commerce	44	49
Old	112	..
Phenix	72	..
Rhode Island	27	28
Roger Williams	69	..
Second	125	..
Third	99	103
Traders'	38	..
Westminster	58	..
Weybosset	51	55
PAWTUCKET.		
Slater	159	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	100	105
Mercantile	30	..
United Trust Company	50	..
RAILROADS.		
Boston & Providence	255	..
New-York, New-Haven & Hart.	193	197
N. Y., N. H. & Hart. deb. bonds.	..	140
Providence & Springfield	..	105
Pawtuxet Valley	145	..
Providence & Worcester	249½	..
Providence, Warren & B.	115	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	200	215
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	35
Gorham Manufacturing pf	107	..
Nicholson File	46	..
National & Providence Wors. pf.	..	105
National & Providence Wors. 6s	100	103
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	28	..
R. I. Perkins H-S	99	105
R. I. Perkins H-S pf	106	110
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	44	47½
Merchants'	41½	..
Providence Washington	41	..
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	78¼	79
Providence Gas	80¾	..
Pawtucket Gas	81	..
Providence Telephone	109	110½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat	66	76
Providence & Stonington S. S.	140	150

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

(Reported by Messrs. Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York.)

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.—The week just closed proved a rather uninteresting one in local securities. A few soft spots were uncovered, but these were principally in natural "gassers," where dividend payments are in doubt. The losses, however, were in small fractions. The closing bids were: Philadelphia Gas, 19½; Wheeling, 20½; Peoples, 35; Citizens' Traction, 59; Pleasant Valley, 21¼; Birmingham, 14½; Duquesne, 28; Manchester, 38, and Westinghouse Air Brake, 123.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The rates of discount last week were 1 per cent. for three months and ½ per cent. for thirty days. The export of gold decreased and silver was firmer. The Stock Exchange was quiet. Consols rose ⅛. The prospects of pooling gave rise to a better feeling among traders in American railroad securities. Erie rose ½; Louisville and Nashville, Union Pacific, and Wabash, ⅛ each. Northern Pacific fell ¼, Norfolk and Western 1½, Atchison A bonds 1, Denver and Rio Grande ½, and Central Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande preference ¼ each.

HER CARGO PRACTICALLY RUINED

Effects of a Stormy Passage on the Freight of the Steamship Remus.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—The shipping of heavy seas by the German steamer Remus during her recent passage from Hamburg to this port, where she arrived on Friday, practically ruined her entire cargo, valued at $100,000, and the consignees have refused to accept their consignments.

The damage done during a stormy pssage, consuming twenty days, was further augmented by the action of the salt water upon the large quantity of beet sugar, which composed part of the cargo. The salt water, which attained a depth of five feet in the hold, coming in contact with the sugar, transformed it into a practically valueless black molasses syrup. This liquid syrup was in turn mixed up with the remainder of the cargo, composed of sauerkraut, rags, clay, zinc dust, beans, muriate of potash, and arsenic, and ruined all that was not inclosed in perfectly tight casks.

Days of Grace in Massachusetts.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your paper, almost always correct in statements of facts, is wrong in the matter of grace on bills and notes in this Commonwealth. Chapter 333, Acts of 1894, says: "All promissory notes, checks, drafts, or bills of exchange which fall due on Sunday or any legal holiday shall be payable and presentable for payment on the secular or business day next succeeding such Sunday or holiday." Chapter 427, Acts of 1894, says the same shall apply after the 28th May, 1894.

Fast Day has been abolished. (Chapter 130, Act of 1894.) New Year's is not a holiday in Massachusetts. Legal holidays now established in this Commonwealth are Thanksgiving Day, Christmass, 22d February, (Washington's birthday;) 19th April, (Patriot's Day;) 30th May, (Memorial Day;) Fourth of July, first Monday of September, (Labor Day.) (See Chapter 130, Acts of 1894.)

If either Christmas, 22d February, 30th May, or Fourth of July fall on Sunday the next day is deemed a holiday. (See P. S., Chapter 160, Section 4, and Chapter 49, Acts of 1882.) In either of these four cases the bill or note would go over to Tuesday, making five days of grace. All the facts are accounted when the note or bill is discounted and the days of grace charged for, whether three, four, or five.

ARTHUR S. PROUT.

Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 2, 1894.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

In a lecture recently delivered by A. J. Durston, before a meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, (British,) Mr. Durston, who is Engineer in Chief of the Royal Navy, discussed the machinery of war ships. The lecturer enumerated a number of methods employed to mitigate the defect of leaky boiler tubes. He said:

These have made the leaky-tube question comparatively insignificant, so that one of the evils consequent on the use of forced draught has been successfully combated. Water-tube boilers for vessels other than torpedo boats have been introduced in the Speedy, one of the torpedo gunboats built under the Naval Defense act. In this vessel there is a material increase in the horse power per ton for machinery and boilers. As regards the working of boilers for this type, immunity from leaky tube ends, the readiness with which steam can be raised, and the absence of all special precautions in their stoking are points in their favor. On the other hand, considerable attention is required in feeding them, owing to the small quantity of water in them and the rapid evaporation; further, their steam-space is not great, and care must be taken to avoid priming. In the Sharpshooter eight water-tube boilers of the Belleville type have been substituted for the old boilers of the locomotive type. The result of this change has not been any increase of horse power per ton, but an improvement is shown as regards ability to maintain continuously a high power. In view of this fact, and also of the tactical and other advantages afforded by these boilers, it has been decided to fit them in the two first-class cruisers Powerful and Terrible, which are now being built.

***

Naval engineers and their prospects are at present a subject that is attracting much attention in British service journals. One of these, The Naval and Military Record, says:

Although the combatant officers of the fleet still try to look down on the non-combatants, (there is really no such thing as a non-combatant officer afloat,) it will be conceded that, in the eyes of the public, the engineer is every bit as important as the Lieutenant. For our own part, we are sure that the very highest discipline and courage, as well as professional skill, is required of the officers in the engine-room branch of the navy. The executive officer who directs the guns and torpedoes requires perhaps less moral courage than the engineer who is penned up in the engine room or stokehold during a modern action. It requires the very highest form of courage and discipline to enable an officer or man calmly to remain shut up with his engines while at any moment a shell may burst a boiler or the ship herself may be sent to the bottom by a torpedo. This courage and discipline is certainly possessed by our naval engineers and their men, and it is well worth paying for. Under present conditions there are evidently not quite sufficient inducements to young men to join this branch of the service, and the Admiralty, conscious of this, has lately been making a half-hearted effort to obtain recruits by modifying the conditions of entry.

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The United Service Gazette (British) says that the new battle ship Illustrious is to be laid down at Chatham on or about Dec. 17. The vessel, which has been designed by Mr. W. H. White, is of a similar type to the Magnificent, shortly to be launched from the same yard, and will be 10 feet longer and of greater displacement than the battle ships of the Royal Sovereign class. She will be 390 feet long and 75 feet beam, and will have a load draught of 27 feet 6 inches, with 900 tons of coal in the bunkers, the displacement being 14,900 tons. The armament will consist of four twelve-inch breechloading guns, mounted in pairs en barbette and armored with fourteen-inch Harveyized plates, and a strong complement of quick-firing guns of the most improved pattern. The machinery is designed to develop, under natural draught, 10,000 indicated horse power, giving a speed of 16.5 knots, and under induced draught 12,000 indicated horse power, giving a speed of 17.5 knots.

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The Naval and Military Record (British) relates an incident in connection with the naval fight between the Japanese and the Chinese in the Yalu River. The paper says that in a party told off to supply ammunition for one of the main battery guns of the Ting-Yuen was a new recruit, a lad of fifteen or sixteen. During the fight a shell fell among his party, killing one man and scattering the rest. The boy remained calm amid the uproar and the flying splinters. The gun he served was badly in want of ammunition, but he was not strong enough to carry the heavy box. Seeing a European officer, he drew him by the coat toward the box, and by signs made known to him the urgent need of the gun being supplied. Together they lifted and carried the box to the gun, which was thus able to continue working. The example of the youthful "powder monkey" brought his comrades to a sense of their duty, and their work went on to the close of the battle.

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A British service journal says that when dropping gear was introduced for the discharge of Whitehead torpedoes from boats, it was found necessary to have a special kind of torpedo, considerably shorter than those in general use. A large number of eighteen-inch torpedoes (17 feet in length) were sent to the factories and reduced in length by about 4 feet. They were at first found to work admirably with the dropping gear, but experience has shown that their stability was seriously affected by the conversion, and as their reduced length necessitated the explosive charge being reduced from 200 pounds to 100 pounds, it was decided that a new type of torpedo should be introduced. After a series of experiments the required type has been perfected, and although its diameter is but 14 inches, it has proved itself to have all the advantages of the short eighteen-inch type, with greater stability and a larger explosive charge, and it will be admirably adapted for boat work and the armament of small cruisers. No more of the short eighteen-inch are to be manufactured and the first-class battle ships now building and the cruisers Powerful and Terrible, which it was intended should carry them for use with boats' dropping gear, will now be supplied with the new fourteen-inch type.

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"There are," says The Naval and Military Record, (British,) "at least two inefficient British cruisers on foreign stations—the Undaunted in China, and the Sirius on the southeast coast of South America—both requiring extensive repairs and unable to realize their proper speed. It would be a wise policy to select a couple of the numerous cruisers now in the fleet reserves and man them with a proportion of the Royal Naval Reserve, if fleet men were not available. These vessels would be a capital school for training young stokers in the working of modern machinery, and would give the men of the reserve a much better idea of what life on board a war ship really is than they are ever likely to get by being mobilized once—a period of service likely to give them false impressions. Working the new ship out and the old ship home would be good practice alike for officers and men."

***

Two fourth-class German iron-clads are about to be launched. They are intended to protect the new Baltic and North Sea Canal. The German naval estimates for 1888-9 provided for the construction of ten vessels of this decription. The first which was launched was the Siegfried, built at the German arsenal at Kiel; then came the Beowulf and the Frithjof, both built at Bremen, and the Heimdall, constructed at the Imperial Arsenal at Wilhelmshafen. The Hildebrand and the Hagel were built at Kiel. The two vessels which are now about to be launched, known respectively as T and V T, have been built at Kiel, and V has been for some time in hand at the Imperial arsenal at Dantzic. Each of the new iron-clads will have a displacement of 3,500 tons; they will each carry eleven Krupp guns, and they are expected to steam at the rate of fifteen knots per hour.

***

The ceremony of floating the British battle ship Magnificent is, according to a service journal, to take place on Dec. 19, instead of Dec. 18, as was perviously arranged. The christening ceremony is to be performed by Countess Spencer, wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty, the date having been altered to suit her Ladyship's convenience. The first keel plate of the ship was laid less than twelve months ago, so that the building may be regarded as a remarkable feat in naval construction.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.

MATURING JAN. 1, 1895.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1894.

The holders of the $2,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing JAN. 1, 1895, are hereby notified that, pursuant to an agreement heretofore made under the "Richmond Terminal" plan of reorganization, the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY will purchase said Bonds at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF MATURITY, (at which time interest will cease,) upon presentation and surrender thereof AT ITS OFFICE IN BALTIMORE, MD., on or after Jan. 1, 1895, or, at the option of the Bondholders, will arrange to EXTEND such Bonds for FIFTEEN YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1894, AT 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST, upon terms set forth in the attached notice of the said MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, if presented at its office on or before Dec. 20, 1894.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
W. A. C. EWEN, Secretary.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 1, 1894.

In accordance with the foregoing notice, the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY offers to the holders of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds due Jan. 1, 1895, who shall present same at its office on or before Dec. 20, 1894, the privilege of extending them at Five per cent. per annum for fifteen years from July 1, 1894, upon payment of Two and One-half per cent. upon the amount of Bonds so extended.

Those who do not wish their Bonds ext

SOUVENIRS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

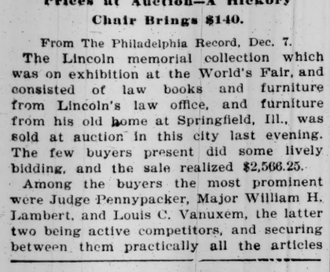
INTERESTING SALE OF RELICS OF THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT.

His Furniture and Books Bring Good Prices at Auction—A Hickory Chair Brings $140.

From The Philadelphia Record, Dec. 7.

The Lincoln memorial collection which was on exhibition at the World's Fair, and consisted of law books and furniture from Lincoln's law office, and furniture from his old home at Springfield, Ill., was sold at auction in this city last evening. The few buyers present did some lively bidding, and the sale realized $2,566.25.

Among the buyers the most prominent were Judge Pennypacker, Major William H. Lambert, and Louis C. Vanuxem, the latter two being active competitors, and securing between them practically all the articles



The Old Chair That Brought $140.

of real value. The highest price paid for a single article, with but one exception, was $140 for the old hickory chair in which Mr. Lincoln was seated when he received the telegram announcing his nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Chicago Convention. This chair is made of hickory withes, with a hoop-pole seat, and was for years used as a repository for exchanges in the office of The Springfield Journal. It was bought by Mr. Vanuxem.

A large walnut table used by Mr. Lincoln in his law office, and a double-door walnut bookcase resting upon it, two pieces, brought $160, and a large, round wooden inkstand, which Mr. Lincoln used when he wrote his famous speech, "The House Divided Against Itself," sold for $90, Major Lambert buying the three pieces. The antique mahogany sofa, made to Mr. Lincoln's order in Springfield by Daniel E. Ruckel, in 1837, and which, on account of his stature, was made unusually long, sold for $160, the highest price realized for any one piece in the collection. Six antique chairs brought $108; an antique mahogany side table, with white marble top, $32.50, and a plate-glass mirror $30. These were all of Mr. Lincoln's parlor furniture at the time he left Springfield to take the Presidential chair, and the entire lot was bought by Mr. Vanuxem.

Mr. Lincoln's law library, consisting of twenty-two volumes, was disposed of for $448, and all but one volume was sold to Mr. Vanuxem. The single exception was Mr. Lincoln's first law book, containing the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, the first Constitution of the State of Indiana, and various acts passed by its State Legislature during the session of 1828-4. It was sold for $30, notwithstanding the fact that it was minus a portion of the back and the title pages. The purchaser was William H. Winters, Librarian of the New-York Law Institute. Among some of the other prices paid were $57 for Chitty's "Treatise on Pleading and Parties," three volumes; $56 for Kent's "Commentaries," four volumes; $65 for Story's "Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence," two volumes; $15 for Wharton's "Treatise on Criminal Law," and $10 for Redfield's "Treatise Upon the Law of Railways."

Among the autograph documents, a high-priced group was one of three pieces which sold for $210, and was secured by Mr. Vanuxem. These documents were closely interwoven, and form an interesting episode in the life of Lincoln. The first was an autograph letter, written by Lincoln Oct. 3, 1853, to J. Brayman, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, offering his services as attorney for the company in a suit brought against it by the County of McLean.

The second was Lincoln's autograph copy of his bill for legal services rendered the Illinois Central Railroad Company in its suit, which was won in December, 1855. The bill was for $5,000, to which Lincoln has appended the names of six members of the Illinois bar, who certify to the amount not being unreasonable—Grant Goodrich, N. B. Judd, Archibald Williams, N. H. Purple, O. H. Browning, and R. S. Blackwell.

The third was the check for $250 given him as a retainer, in succession. Mr. Lincoln came to be paid a fee of $1,000. After carrying the suit through the Supreme Court and gaining it he presented a bill for the unpaid part of his fee. It happened that President Brayman was absent, and Mr. Lincoln's bill was referred with his letter to the Superintendent of the company, who refused to pay it, remarking, at the same time, "That is as much as a first-class lawyer would charge." The gentleman who spoke thus disparagingly of the service of a future President of the United States was Gen. George B. McClellan, who at that time was Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad.

The original fee book of the law firm of Lincoln & Herndon for the year 1847 sold for $90, and the marriage certificate of Lincoln was knocked down at $40.

Greeley Post Elects Officers.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon of Horace Greeley Post, No. 577, G. A. R., at its headquarters, 52 Union Square, the following officers were elected: Commander—George H. Moore; Senior Vice Commander—Benjamin Silvester; Junior Vice Commander—William Newman; Quartermaster—William P. McHugh; Surgeon—Frank Harrison; Chaplain—Abraham Peitch; Officer of Day—E. B. Spooner; Officer of Guard—William Kerrigan.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; Follett and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

40—People ex rel. Doherty vs. Martin et al., Police Commissioners. 57—Mason vs. Henry. 62—Comyns vs. Riker. 70—Clarke vs. Schell. 85—Bright vs. Canadian International Stock Yard and Abattoir Company. 54—Clinton Bank vs. Collignon. 51—Connabeer vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 87—Buckl vs. Buckl. 78—Kalp vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 88—Jarvis, Jr., vs. Cronley.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Townsend vs. Coleman. 2—Fifth National Bank of Providence, R. I., vs. Waterbury.

Class II.—3—Linsly vs. Bogert.

Class III.—4—Volkening vs. Algil.

Class IV.—5—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Dodge. 6—Conkling vs. Zerega. 7—Olcott vs. Mancher.

Class VII.—8—Stenz vs. Stenz. 9—Marshall vs. Lande. 10—Storm vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

Class VIII.—11—Linsly vs. Bogert. 12—Wasserman vs. Sharp. 13—Beeblr vs. Bergerman. 14—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 15—Caldwell vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 16—Wuensch vs. Pulitzer. 17—Sexton vs. Roosevelt. 18—Todd vs. Seely. 19—Matter of Carrere & Haas Iron Works. 20—Matter of Harrison. 21—Ziegler vs. Edminster. 22—Montagnon vs. George Bechtel's Brewery. 23—Galle vs. Keller. 24—Sloan vs. Baird. 25—Butler vs. Weeks. 26—Jackson vs. Muxlow. 27—Wiggins vs. King. 28—Goldsmith vs. Boelsen. 29—Young vs. United States Book Company. 30—Cromwell vs. Livingston. 31—O'Connor vs. Speedman. 32—Delaney vs. same. 33—Matter of Haight. 34—Smallpage vs. Lancaster. 35—Matter of Webber. 36—Wilson vs. Ellison. 37—Baker vs. George. 38—Holsten vs. Horwitz. 39—Matter of Valentine. 40—Darragh vs. Ryan. 41—Zoccolo vs. Connors. 42—Blinn vs. Blinn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Demurrers.—186—Poole vs. Mercantile Cooperative Bank. 191—Hubbard vs. Garrick.

Divorces.—2531—Isenbrant vs. Isenbrant. 2532—Dewey vs. Dewey.

Law and Fact.—1890—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Huntington. 2304—Mayo vs. Alexander. 845—Hackeman vs. Welker. 1452—Depierris vs. Slaven. 1857—Machett vs. Lindberg. 1811—The Beth Hamerdash vs. Congregation Poland, &c. 642—Vorhis vs. Frost. 707—Same vs. same. 639—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. 2206—Whitehead vs. Sullivan. 1808—Cass vs. Hull. 866—Meyers vs. Munroe. 867—Smith vs. same. 35—Hurst vs. Everard. 1244—Denny vs. Abeles. 2466—Mills vs. Husson. 1175—Peekskill Stove Works vs. Feil. 1382—Roosevelt vs. Behrman. 1834—Smith vs. Fisher. 2320—United States Trust Company vs. Barker. 1133—Lehman vs. Gluck. 1414—Vietor vs. Wilson. 1477—Union Insurance Company vs. Central Trust Company. 1566—Durie vs. Bussell. 1453—Brockman vs. Levestre. 988—Myers vs. American Railway Improvement Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial.

1266—Hedin vs. Long Island Railroad. 884—Frankfort vs. Manhattan Railway. 1104—Johnson vs. Thingvalla Steamship Company. 1247—Dovale vs. Ackerman. 1690—Duck vs. The Mayor, &c. 914—Higgins vs. Eagleton. 1279—German Exchange Bank vs. Murray Hill Bank. 1204—Egers vs. The Mayor, &c. 1189—Hausbeer vs. Steiner. 2457—Hall vs. Samuel. 1277—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 1162—Ryan vs. O'Dell. 2334—Schoonmaker vs. The Mayor, &c. 1238—Stewart vs. Greenwall. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 1061—Landauer vs. Fischer. 2444—Schwartz vs. Lutz. 1123—Kettle vs. Curl. 1302—Suhr vs. Nelson. 1273—Reusche vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1259—O'Dougherty vs. Rothschild. 2261—Brandt vs. Pang. 880—Wall vs. Cushing. 1289—Douglass vs. Duke. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1149—Standard Watch Company vs. Claflin. 2447—Katz vs. Michaelis. 2228—Staubsandt vs. Lennon. 2197—Same vs. same. 2106—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Dec. 17.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Freedman, P. J., McAdam and Gildersleeve, JJ.—Appeal from Order.—1—Phillips vs. Wilcox. Appeals from Judgments.—10—Hyfe vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 11—Diehl vs. same. 21—Collins vs. Collins. 19—Huzhes vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company. 35—Bacon vs. Heywood. 40—Prial vs. Ga Nun.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

602—Kaufman vs. Kaufman.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on: 897—Murphy vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Fact.—Estates of: 169—Theresa Links. 172—Maltby G. Lane.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Salvador Cisneros y Betencourt, Conrad Huiseberg, Elijah Fowler, Margaret Gallivan, Alexander Rich, Elizabeth Hoefer, Nelson Lindsay, Charles J. Fagan, Theodore Gunsel. At 2 P. M.—William M. Parks, Elizabeth M. Van Winkle, Catharine Mooney, Nancy T. Froment.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brown stone building, 32 Chambers Street. 978—Contested will of Robert L. Darragh.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 20 City Hall. Case on:

875—Gleason vs. Thorn. 596—Schumber vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 593—Moore vs. Kervan. 594—McMann vs. same. 1816—Marvin vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1817—Same vs. same. 66—Wolter vs. Schultz. 765—Thompson vs. Peissner. 601—Stens vs. Conreld. 695—Taylor vs. Price Printing House. 630—Horwitz vs. Hamburg American Packet Company. 698—Ehret vs. Raub. 474—Hill vs. Turner. 475—Liepman vs. same. 633—Muller vs. Kiehl. 1803—Carrigan vs. Scheel. 708—Enders vs. Heidelbach. 803—De Wolfe vs. Wetmore. 805—Granville vs. Coghlan. 812—Robertson vs. Freeman. 813—Hofheimer vs. Dooley. 815—Marmostein vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 820—Geisenberg vs. Abrahams. 830—Stockton vs. Rogers. 837—J. A. Welch Company vs. Reed. 456—Bernard vs. United Life Assurance Association.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 21 City Hall. Case on.

726—Bates vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 257—Goodman vs. Pakas. 906—Flashnick vs. Haas. 1076—Hoefle vs. Scheuer. 529—Zinn vs. Thompson. 702—Folmer & Schwing Manufacturing Company vs. Cantor. 720—Sherman vs. Frank. 867—Hill vs. Turner. 2822—Goldstein vs. Jordan. 67—Kelly vs. Handibode. 721—Frank vs. Beil. 993—Bonwell vs. Tim. 1038—Daly vs. Sidwell. 61—Sinclair vs. Hollister. 542—Karst vs. Ely. 532—Goldstein vs. Lloyd. 548—East Side Bank vs. Block. 559—Potts vs. Herrmann. 725—Welssiitz vs. Davis. 901—Powell vs. Phoenix Insurance Company. 902—Powell vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Company. 929—Munden, Heidesheimer & Co. vs. Stirn. 739—Starkweather vs. McClellan. 1000—Raymond vs. Newton.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 15 City Hall.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 19 City Hall. Calendar clear. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Causes.—1864—Prince vs. McAdam. 2048—Richardson vs. Duryea. 2410—Vaure vs. Malcolm. 2105—Marquart vs. Pomeroy. 2680—Hartman vs. Magnus. 2783—Anderson vs. Butler. 2754—Storm vs. Hartwell. 2592—Watkins vs. Juskowitz. 2835—Carmen vs. Manchester. 2404—April vs. Goldfein. 2405—Jacobson vs. same. 2406—Gelman vs. same. 2708—Crounse vs. Schrimpton. 2537—Palatine Insurance Company vs. Alden. 2514—Curtis vs. New-York Dental School. 2197—Gilhooly vs. Cornell. 2042—Bogert vs. Heyer. 2729—Loew vs. Cooley. 2558—Schmidt vs. Siebert. 2797—Franklin National Bank vs. Kaye. 2826—McConnell vs. Sprague. 2627—Worthington vs. Clark. 2861—Newald vs. Lynch. 2494—Graf vs. Kaufman. 2810—Schaefer vs. Dr. Krafft. 2180—Pearl vs. Solomon. 1478—Haughian vs. Belvin.

Highest number reached on general call on regular calendar, 1068.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Forster vs. Mohan—William B. Bristow; matter of Mason—William G. Davies.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—McGrath vs. Edelbrock—Charles L. Halberstadt.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Carsen P. Hansen vs. Marie E. Misfeldt—Isaac L. De Voe.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J. Nos. 291, 642, 643, 353, 648, 646, 675, 170½, 681, 372½, 649, 369, 651, 635, 175, 487½, 531, 614, 650, 652, 713, 597, 25, 83½, 320, 321, 330, 346, 336, 590, 686, 1366, 697, 408, 361, 812, 549, 224, 1363.

Highest number reached at regular call, 749.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 15 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie, Jacmel, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Alps; at 11 AM for Progreso, per steamship Panama, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Panama"); at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

TUESDAY.—At 4 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christlania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave"); at 10:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Bellenden; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 3 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland"); at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Adriatic"); at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Yucatan"); at 1 PM for Port de Paix, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Inagua, per steamship Schleswig; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda"); at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 8:30 AM for Grand and La Plata Countries, per steamship Strabo, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Strabo"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Adirondack"); at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri"); at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III."); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, (letters for other parts must be directed "per Amsterdam"); at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Cumana and Carupano must be directed "per Venezuela"); at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria"); at 1 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne").

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily at 6:30 PM, and up to 6:30 PM Dec. *9. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *5 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Regular sailing 53 steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tamapa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mails closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Adriatic, Dec. 12, 8 A.M. | *Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M.
*Teutonic, Dec. 19, 10 A.M. | *Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A.M.
Britannic, Dec. 26, 8 A.M. | Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 A.M.
*Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M.

New Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On British and Adriatic, $20; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Dec. 15, 3 A.M. | Campania, Jan. 5, noon
Umbria, Dec. 22, 2 P.M. | Campania, Jan. 12, 6 A.M.
Lucania, Dec. 29, 6:30 A.M. | Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent Sat., Dec. 15, 4 P.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Polrot, Sat., Dec. 22, 11½ A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Dec. 29, 3:30 P.M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent. No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT, BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS FRENCH MAIL STEAMER

LA TOURAINE.

From New-York Feb. 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, (Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes,) Villefranche, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar, (Tangier,) to New-York, &c.

Duration of round trip two months.

Price of passage round trip, $500, $600, $700, and upward, according to accommodations.

For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green, New-York City.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.

From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.

American Line for Southampton.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender, or tidal delays.

I. Gouin, $60 upward. St. Cabbi, 835 tons, burd. New-York, Dec. 12, 11 AM. Berlin, Dec. 26, 11 AM.

Red Star Line for Antwerp.

Noordl'd, Dec. 12, 5 AM. Waesland, Dec. 19, 11 AM.

International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

GAELIC ..... Dec. 24, 3 P.M.
CITY OF PEKING ..... Jan. 3, 3 P.M.
CHINA, via Honolulu ..... Jan. 15, 3 P.M.
BELGIC ..... Jan. 24, 3 P.M.
PERU ..... Feb. 2, 3 P.M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P.M. Saturdays 4 P.M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.

IROQUOIS ..... Monday, Dec. 10
CHEROKEE ..... Wednesday, Dec. 12
YEMASSEE ..... Friday, Dec. 14

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacksonville, Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.

T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Ex. Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M.; Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn and principal points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M. Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester and principal points this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Ex. Sunday Night.—For Albany and Troy; connecting for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and **3:38** P. M.—Daily except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division. Wagner palace cars on all through trains.

Train Illuminated by Pintsch Light.

Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building; 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 125th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. Station in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, DELAWATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKES-BARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montour, BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at 275 Fulton, 1 Astor House, 242 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily, local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo. Carries sleeping-car passengers only.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping-car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Hornellsville.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily:
For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P.M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.,) (5:00 P. M. Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.

For Norfolk, 11:30 A.M. daily; 1:30 P.M. ex. Sun.

For NEW-ORLEANS via Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 P. M. daily.

Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave		Due
9:00 AM.	Springfield & Worcester.	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.	††New-London & Providence,	8:00 PM
10:03 AM.	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
8:00 PM.	*Willimantic & N. Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.	*New-London & Providence	11:00 AM
11:00 PM.	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM
12:00 PM.	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

††Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

In Effect November 18, 1894.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville

WORK AND SPORT AT YALE

Plans Completed for Observance of Promenade Week.

THE SECOND GYMNASTIC CONTEST

New Names on the List of Academical Instructors — Innovations in Studies of Various Classes.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 9.—The arrangements thus far made for Promenade Week are as follows: On Monday night, Jan. 21, after the Glee Club concert, the senior german will be held in Alumni Hall. The sophomore german will take place on the same night in Warner Hall, and will be led by Charles E. Heffelfinger. On Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, the junior german will occur in Alumni Hall, and will be led by Anson P. Stokes, Jr. The junior promenade will take place on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, in the Second Regiment Armory. The preliminary dance order for the junior promenade has been issued by the committee, and contains eighteen numbers, all divided equally between the waltz and the polka.

The University Banner will soon appear. It will contain photogravures of several of the Yale buildings, the international track athletic team, the Yale Gymnastic Association, the University Club, and the Editorial Board of the new Yale Scientific Monthly. There will also be a group of different members of the Faculty, including President Dwight, Profs. Sumner and Seymour of the academic department, Profs. Richards and Chittenden of the scientific department, Prof. Harris of the Divinity School, the Hon. E. J. Phelps of the Law School, and Dr. Lindsley of the Medical School. The statistics of the various athletic records are in the book.

The second contest of the Yale Gymnastic Association will be held in the gymnasium next Wednesday evening. It will be one of a series to determine the winners of the all-round championship. An exhibition of class work will be given during the evening. The events to be contested are club swinging, flying rings, and long horse. The men winning first and second places in these events, which count for the all-round championship, will be entitled to wear the Y. G. A. monogram. To each contestant will be allowed five trials, and the winners will be decided by competent judges. First prizes, in the form of cups, will be given.

The list of problems for the mathematical prizes offered to the freshman class from the income of the De Forest Mathematical Fund has been issued. The problems are in solid geometry, and are nine in number.

Yale is to have a pavilion for contagious diseases. A committee of New-York ladies last Spring secured subscriptions amounting to about $5,500, and offered the money to the corporation at its June meeting. The Building Committee consisted of John Sloane and William W. Farnam, and Mr. Cady, the architect of the Yale Infirmary, was instructed to prepare plans. The plans furnished involved too much expense. It was also deemed best to provide for separate cottages, if possible, for the reception of different diseases, the cottages to be connected with the central pavilion by corridors. Such a plan has been furnished lately, and has received the approval of the committee, but the expense will still be too large to complete it as designed unless further subscriptions are received. The expense of the separate pavilions is about $2,000. The question of location is in the hands of the university for determination.

This question involves a discussion upon the mode of administration for the pavilion in the future, whether it can be conducted in connection with the staff of the main building for the supply of meals and otherwise or whether it must be conducted on an administration of its own. The committee expects work to commence during the present Winter. The following ladies are on the committee: Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, Chairman, 78 Irving Place, New-York; Mrs. Charles L. Atterbury, Mrs. George A. Adee, Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, Mrs. William C. Gulliver, Mrs. Oldham H. Hopkin, Mrs. J. Pierpont Kernochan, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Anson P. Stokes, and Mrs. Burton Harrison.

The competitive debate of the Kent Club to select three men to compete with the Yale Union for places in the debate against Harvard was held last week. The judges were Mr. Webb, Mr. Hotchkiss, and Ely Whitney, Jr., '69. The men selected were F. Rector, '95, of Des Moines, Iowa; J. Perry, '95, of Ogden, Utah, and Ernest Long, '95, of Richmond, Va. Three substitutes were chosen in case any of the three should be unable to debate. They are F. McVey, '96, of Des Moines, Iowa; J. W. Peddie, '95, of Philadelphia, Penn., and Carey, '95, of Stratford, Conn.

Dr. William G. Anderson of the Yale gymnasium will soon publish a book on the pedagogy of gymnastics, which will be the first of its kind. There are many works on the science of teaching mental branches, but none in English on the science as applied to physical education. Dr. Anderson has had years of experience as a teacher of gymnastics and has been asked to prepare this work for teachers.

A letter has been sent by the Missionary Society of the Yale Divinity School to the pastors of the different churches in New-Haven offering the services of its members to engage in church evangelistic work or district visitation, and to act as pastors' assistants. In addition to the outside work, which is constantly increasing in scope, the society holds meetings every Monday evening in the Divinity School, and addresses are made by well-known missionary workers. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst of New-York, it is expected, will soon address one of these meetings. The officers are: President—C. S. Thayer, '95; Vice President—C. N. Thorpe, '96; Secretary and Treasurer—A. Ladd, '97.

The machine to be used in pumping the water from the artesian wells recently set up in the gymnasium yard is being constructed in the gymnasium.

Additional information concerning the annual catalogue is as follows: The Spring recess will come several weeks later than last year, continuing from April 10 to April 18. The Fall term next year will commence Sept. 26 and end Dec. 18. The entrance examinations will be practically the same as last year. The examinations in English will be divided into two parts. The books under the first may be offered as a preliminary in 1895 and those under the second as a final in either 1895 or 1896, or the two may be offered in either year. New features of the catalogue are the printing of the consultation hours of the different professors and the order of entrance examinations in June and September and the places, together with the schools, at which they will be held.

To the list of scholarships has been added the Daniel Lord, Jr., Memorial Fund of $5,000. This fund was established in 1894 by Daniel Lord of New-York City, in memory of his son, Daniel Lord, Jr., of the class of '92, who died in June, 1893. The annual income will be given to a deserving undergraduate, who is to be selected by the Faculty.

The following new names appear among the Faculty and other instructors of the academical department: H. A. Smith, J. W. D. Ingersoll, S. S. Sanford, J. W. Seaver, G. A. Andreen, R. L. Taylor, W. G. Anderson, H. W. Parker, P. E. Browning, E. F. Buchner, the Rev. H. Creelman, A. L. Day, and A. L. Wheeler.

The catalogue also contains a list of the elective courses, the studies of the various classes, articles on special honors, libraries, the gymnasium, &c.; a list of the opportunities offered for beneficiary aid, scholarships, fellowships, and premiums, and a list of last year's entrance examinations.

This is what Lord Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, had to say on the question of athletics and football in his recent talk upon "College Life" before the students of Yale University:

"After spending part of the afternoon in thoroughly academical surroundings, I began to feel as if I myself were again at college, and at this moment I am inclined to fancy that I ought now to be sitting among you on the benches before me and listening to the President or some other distinguished member of the university, for it is difficult to realize that a good many years have passed since I sat on a college bench and in a college boat.

"When I was at Oxford there was an undergraduate who was undoubtedly a sincerely religious man, but who was not eminent either in athletics or in any other way. I remember one evening arguing that this Robertson (as we will call him) was a very good and worthy fellow, but the other men cut me short by saying: 'Well, all we can say is that if the college were all Robertsons we should be nowhere on the river or in the football field, and the college would soon go to the dogs.'

"As a matter of fact, I believe that this association [the Young Men's Christian Association] contains some of the best athletes in the university, and I trust that it may long be so, and to an even greater extent. There is, of course, a danger on both sides. It is possible for members to spend so much time on physical culture that they may lose sight to some extent of their spiritual needs. A just balance must be kept. The Christian man should be eminently an all-around man.

"Speaking of athletics, I hope I may be pardoned for offering my congratulations on the very eminent position which Yale has recently attained, and you no doubt share in the general sense of satisfaction as to the manner in which the game was played on Saturday, [Dec. 1.] Although I cannot profess to be a practical football player, I think there may be some wisdom in the suggestion that all the recognized leaders of the game should hold some sort of a conference, with the view of considering whether some revised code of rules might not be drawn up which would help to keep the game free from the drawbacks that have sometimes been supposed to attach to it.

"As to the physical results of last Saturday's game, I am delighted to hear that, if there were any bruises or other mishaps, they were not at all serious, and that no one is now in hospital as the result of that contest. I suspect that if there were any sufferers they were among the spectators. On Saturday evening I had the pleasure of sitting at dinner next to a very bright girl, who wore a splendid bunch of blue violets, and I could not help noticing that she spoke very hoarsely, but I soon discovered that the reason was that she had been applauding Yale so heartily all the afternoon that she had lost her voice."

HARVARD UNIVERSITY NEWS.

Annual Theatricals of Le Cercle Francais in Preparation.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 9.—The final assignment of parts for the annual theatricals of Le Cercle Français has just been made. The play will be Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin," a French version of the "Phormio" of Terence, which was performed last Spring under the direction of the Latin department. The ballet has not yet been definitely chosen, but preliminary rehearsals are now being held. The cast is as follows. Scapin, A. P. Cheeves, special; Argante, S. L. Pitts, '97; Géronte, H. Schurz, '97; Leandre, D. H. Morris, '96; Octave, H. G. Gray; Silvestre, L. C. Tuckerman, '97; Carle, C. E. Bryan, '96; Hyacinthe, A. Corbin, '96; Zerbinette, E. G. Knoblauch, '96; Nérine, J. P. Hayden, '97. The incidental music has been composed by A. S. Hyde, '96, and will be played by the Pierian Sodality.

The first performance will be given on Monday, Dec. 17, in Union Hall, Boston, and the second performance on the following Wednesday in Brattle Hall, Cambridge. Tickets may be obtained by mail of P. F. Emory, 5 Holyoke House, Cambridge. The performance in Cambridge will be under the patronage of Mrs. Charles W. Eliot, Mrs. Lucien Carr, Mrs. W. W. Goodwin, Mrs. J. P. Hopkinson, Miss Norton, Mrs. E. C. Pickering, Mrs. William E. Russell, Mrs. F. C. de Sumichrast, Mrs. J. G. Thorpe, and Mrs. John Trowbridge.

The annual Fall concert of the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs and the Pierian Sodality will be held in Sander's Theatre on Tuesday evening, Dec. 18. The sale of tickets has already begun, and a large and representative audience is assured for the first public social event of the college year.

S. M. Ballou, L. S., and W. L. Van Kleeck, '95, will represent Harvard in the intercollegiate chess tournament at New-York. Schoenfeld was ahead of Van Kleeck in the tournament for the college championship, but he has refused to enter the intercollegiate contest, and so Van Kleeck will go in in his place. H. Lewis, '96, the former college champion, was defeated by Ballou.

C. M. Flandrau has resigned his positions as editor in chief of The Daily News and editor of the Harvard Advocate.

Mr. Charles P. Parker, instructor in Greek and Latin, addressed the Classical Club Wednesday evening on "The Study of Ancient History at Harvard."

W. S. Appleton, Jr., '96, has been elected business editor of The Advocate.

William Lloyd Garrison, son of the great Abolitionist, will lecture next Friday evening before the Wendell Phillips Club on "Wendell Phillips and the Orators of His Time."

The new clubhouse of the Pi Eta Society, on Winthrop Square, was formally opened last week by a reception to the graduate and undergraduate members.

The vesper services began last Thursday afternoon, and will be continued every Thursday until next April.

The following men have joined the Philosophical Club: E. K. Rand, F. S. C. Wicks, Robert Macdonald, R. Calkins, and A. P. Andrews.

The monthly business meeting of the St. Paul's Society was held last Thursday evening. It was decided to have monthly lectures during the next three months, at which representative preachers will deliver addresses.

The fifth number of The Advocate, just issued, contains stories by C. H. Horrey, '97; R. E. Olds, '97; L. W. Mott, '96; M. F. Carney, '96; and essays and other articles by Louis How, '95; E. F. Champney, '96; Willis Munro, '96; E. G. Knoblauch, '96, and P. E. Shaw, '96.

The formation of a club, to include all men in the university coming from Buffalo, about twenty in number, is being agitated.

Prof. Bocher addressed the Mermaid Club last Friday evening on the theatre and the drama in France.

P. O. Skinner, '96, has been awarded the Sales Prize for highest proficiency in Spanish.

The December number of The Harvard Graduates' Magazine has just appeared, the place of honor being given to Oliver Wendell Holmes. The frontispiece is a portrait of the genial autocrat, followed by a poem by the Rev. S. F. Smith, '29; reminiscences of Dr. Holmes, by Dr. D. W. Cheever, and further reminiscences by the Rev. Samuel May. Prof. F. C. De Sumicheost has an interesting article on "The New-Comer at Harvard, and the Way He Should Be Received." Other articles are by Dr. Sargent, on "An Educational Experiment"; a review of the last quarter of life at the University, by Prof. A. B. Hart, and the usual summary of class history.

The table of strength tests has just been taken. The five strongest men are E. Klein, '95, 1445.6; W. R. Peabody, '95, 1082.4; E. B. Lambert, '96, 1045.1; J. P. Whithen, special, 982.6; J. F. Vaughn, 971.5. This leaves Mr. Klein at the head by a good margin, as before.

Radcliffe students are already distinguishing themselves by literary and research work. The sixth monograph in the college series has been prepared under the supervision of Prof. W. J. Ashley, and is entitled "A Classified List of Printed Original Materials for English Manorial and Agrarian History during the Middle Ages," by Miss Frances Gardiner Davenport, A. B. The seventh monograph, "The Unity of Fichte's System," by Miss Anna Boynton Thompson, under the supervision of Prof. Josiah Royce, is now being prepared for the press.

The play for the benefit of the Emmanuel Scholarship Fund was given in Fay House last Saturday by Miss Blanche Bigelow, Miss Clara Folsom, and Miss Humphrey. The sum of $55 was netted. A new play is now being written for the same purpose, and will be performed in the Spring. Miss Elliabeth Newhall has been elected Secretary of the Emmanuel Club.

At the competitive trial to choose the men to debate against Yale next month there were twenty-seven competitors. The committee of decision consisted of Prof. Williston of the Harvard Law School, George P. Baker of the English department, Prof. A. B. Hart of the history department, E. L. Conant of the department of political science, and J. J. Hayes, instructor in Elocution. The men chosen are H. A. Bull, '96; R. C. Kingwalt, '95; T. L. Ross, L. S., and F. Dobyns, substitute.

The Faculty has adopted the new requirements in English for admission to Harvard College. In 1895 and thereafter, English may be offered either as a preliminary or as a first subject. After 1895, the examination in English will occupy two hours, and will count for two. It will consist of two parts, composition and reading, and there will be no examination in the correction of bad English.

CHANGES AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY

With a New Superintendent Have Come New Regulations.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 9.—The axe of the new Superintendent, though it is making chips fly in every direction, has nothing novel in its flourish. Every Superintendent has original ideas in regard to the management of the Naval Academy, and when promulgated they have greater weight at the beginning of his term than they have when the incumbent is further advanced in his position.

One Superintendent, about twenty years ago, planted a fine hedge of arbor vitae on the northeast sea wall to keep off the chilly atmosphere of the Severn in the wet season. Just as the trees reached a height that would accomplish the object, in came a new Superintendent with his little hatchet, and down went the hedge.

Another Superintendent came, and found that the central authority had been subdivided among subordinate officers, and a number of detachments followed.

The recent order of Superintendent Cooper limiting visits of cadets to officers' quarters to Saturday afternoon, except by special permission, affects about one-third of the cadets, that being about the average that indulges in the luxury of "spooning," as social calls are designated by the cadets. While this order, on the other hand, is unsatisfactory to the gallants, Capt. Cooper, on the other, has issued another mandate of a more agreeable character.

Heretofore, cadets in charge of squads, on returning to quarters, in addition to signing their names to the report, had to make an addendum, certifying, under their signatures, that the report contained all the infractions of discipline while they had the squad in charge. This the cadets looked upon as an insinuation that their reports under their own names were covers for violations of duty and that they could not be trusted. This appendix has been stricken from the reports.

Class feeling, from some remote cause, has recently taken a new growth in the academy. The older cadets say they realize that this sentiment tends to define more sharply, as it should, rank in the navy. The first class men, who formerly held social intercourse with the second class, as being of suitable rank for intimacy, have drawn somewhat aloof from this customary association and are confining their personal friendships to cadets of their own date. This result is probably due to the fact that all the classes above the fourth, or "plebs," have recently had new responsibilities placed upon them on account of their class, the third class being made officers of the day over the fourth, the second over the third, and the first over the second.

In fact, at the old quarters a first class man acts as officer in charge where formerly a commissioned officer was stationed. These new dignities have inspired the cadets with the value of rank, and, as one of the first class men recently said, "All of them recognize the right of these things; they spur them up to their duty, and they are making better soldiers out of them."

The new order of things, with a third class man over a "pleb," makes it severe on the youngsters. A few days ago a third class man, as Superintendent of a floor in the fourth class quarters, brought in for one day's report sixty cases of infractions of military discipline. As there were only about 100 in the class, nearly every man was "spotted." The officer of the day, mercy on me! "plebs," this being their first offense, and their names were not read out at the morning's report, except in serious cases.

It requires a very small affair only to make a cadet a violator of regulations. These rules are almost as voluminous as the Codex Justinian, and eternal vigilance is the price of a good report on the conduct roll of the Naval Academy.

A half score of second class men were late at supper formation Wednesday afternoon—a serious offense—on account of the bugler at their quarters giving the "warning call" five minutes late. This excuse let the delinquent cadets out, but while the battalion was still in its five minutes' formation a message from the officer in charge went rumbling over the telephone to the old quarters to "tell that bugler to learn the regulations."

SENIOR ELECTIONS AT PRINCETON

They Will Be Held Next Tuesday and Are Likely to be Interesting.

PRINCETON, Dec. 9.—The senior class elections have been fixed for next Tuesday, beginning at 7 o'clock P. M. These elections are regarded as the most important event in undergradute life occurring between the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays, and this year's elections will prove no exception to the rule. At a meeting of the class in the old chapel Wednesday last it was decided that all candidates for the degree of B. S., A. B., and C. E. in the class of '95, and all specials who have been enrolled for two years as members of the class and are at present taking four hours with the class shall be eligible to vote and hold office; that no person shall hold more than one office, except that a man elected to any office shall also be eligible to the Ode Committee; that every officer shall be voted for separately, committees excepted; that the class shall vote in eight divisions at eight polls, there being two tellers at each poll, the President and Secretary acting as chief tellers.

The '96 Bric-à-Brac, the Princeton annual, will be put on sale at the college bookstore next Wednesday. Among the features are a full-page portrait of the late Dr. James McCosh, views of the quadrangle and cannon of the new Commencement Building, Alexander Hall, of the three religious buildings, Marquand Chapel, Murray Hare, and Trinity Church, grouped together, and of last year's Thanksgiving Day football game.

Prof. Bliss Perry of the English Department has announced Dec. 12 as the date for the preliminary Baird contest in disputation. Each speaker will be allowed twelve minutes, and six are to be selected and will be eligible for the final contest, to be held soon after the Christmas holidays.

In the senior essay contest of the Cliosophic Society Benjamin L. Hirshfield of Steubenville, Ohio, won first prize, A. Parker Nevin of Philadelphia receiving second prize.

The lectures of the L. P. Stone course in Princeton Theological Seminary are being delivered by the Rev. Dr. James O. Murray, Dean of the college.

In the junior prize debate in the American Whig Society, F. W. Loetscher of Dubuque, Iowa, won first prize, Stanley C. Reese of Pittsburg, Penn., first honorable mention, and E. W. Hamilton of New-York City second honorable mention.

The Christmas vacation will begin Dec. 20, and will last two weeks.

AT ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

The Trouble Between Freshmen and Sophomores at an End.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The cessation of hostilities agreed upon by last year's freshman and sophomore classes is likely to become a collegiate custom here. The present freshman class held its annual supper at Geneseo Friday evening, and its President posted a notice of it on the college bulletin board in the morning, so that no excuse should be given the sophomores for reviving the old habit of interfering with the supper on the ground of secrecy. The freshmen did, however, take the precaution to send their toastmaster on ahead.

The supper was largely attended, President William Baker was in charge, with H. Bradley Carroll as toastmaster, and Louis J. Rowe as orator. The following were the responses to toasts: "Athletics," J. C. Jessup; "Our Alma Mater," H. E. Webb; "The Ladies," F. E. McNall; "The Faculty," E. H. Denniston. Additional class officers were elected as follows: Poet—Ira S. Wile; Historian—Howard Taylor; Prophet—C. P. Cox.

A song book on an original plan is being prepared by T. T. Swinburne for use at the next commencement. The music arrangement is in charge of Prof. Herne D. Wilkins. The book will contain the best selections, old and new, arranged with music for the use of male quartets, and also the words alone of the old favorites that every college man is supposed to know so well that no music is necessary. Another special feature will be a paternity song of each of the six Greek letter societies having chapters here. The book will be circulated among the Rochester Alumni.

Prof. J. H. Gilmore will deliver his new lecture on "Oliver Wendell Holmes" in the university extension course next Friday evening.

WHAT IS GOING ON AT COLUMBIA

Much Interest in the Annual Dinner of the Associate Alumni.

The interest in the annual dinner of the Associate Alumni this year is much greater than in former years. It will be given at the Hotel Brunswick to-morrow evening. The speakers will be President Seth Low, '70; Joseph Larocque, '49; Edward King, Henry E. Howland, and William Hornblower. The three last-named are Presidents of the Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Alumni Associations. The presence of prominent alumni will be specially marked this year, and among those who have signified their intention of attending are George G. De Witt, '67; Prof. J. H. Van Amringe, William S. Sloan, Nicholas Fish, William G. Lathrop, Prof. Henry Dresler, John B. Pine, Alexander B. Symonds, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Prof. J. K. Rees, and Edward L. Patterson.

The Christmas Spectator promises to be a most excellent number. President Seth Low, Dr. Jackson, Walter B. Peet, Columbia's famous oarsman and coach; Herbert M. Hopkins, Albert P. Terhune, Guy Wetmore Carryl, and others will be contributors.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Columbia College Musical Society, A. W. Armstrong, '96, resigned the Presidency. D. H. Taylor, '95, was elected to fill the vacancy, and R. H. Bacon, '96, was elected Vice President of the society.

The Universities of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Virginia are strongly represented in the School of Medicine.

The success of the system of debates arranged between the Barnard and Philolexian Societies is very apparent, and it is probable that when the series ends other debates will be held.

Barnard College, the woman's annex to Columbia, is in sore need of money. The lack of room in the present quarters has been somewhat supplied by the lease of some rooms in Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fourth Street, to be used as a physical and chemical laboratory. Negotiations are now in progress for the purchase of land on the Boulevard, fronting the new Columbia College grounds. At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees the committee was authorized to make the purchase if the site was found suitable.

NEW-YORK CITY UNIVERSITY.

First Appearance of the New Paper, The Item—Language Hall Finished.

The University Item appeared for the first time last week. The editors are F. H. Deming, '95; John Evans, '98; F. Lent, '97, and Moody B. Gates, '97.

The University Forum has ceased to be one of the university's publications owing to a decree of the Faculty, due to the swindling operations of a solicitor for advertisements, who was in no way connected with the paper, but represented herself as such.

Recitations in Language Hall begin today. The structure was finished some time ago, but these last few weeks have been occupied in putting in the furniture.

Major Alfred Sears has been requested by the Engineering School to repeat his lecture recently delivered in Washington on "The Physical Geography of Peru." The lecture will be given in the Engineering School, on University Heights, on Friday morning, Dec. 14, at 11:15 o'clock.

A reception was given last week to the out-of-town students of the University School of Pedagogy by Miss Butler, the daughter of Charles Allen Butler, at her home, 73 Park Avenue. Miss Butler was assisted in the reception by the officers of the Woman's Advisory Committee, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. F. W. Downer, Mrs. Eugene Smith, and Mrs. C. A. Hester. Other members of the committee present were Mrs. Richard Hoe, Mrs. Alfred Loomis, Miss Helen M. Gould, and Mrs. John P. Munn. All the members of the Faculty of the School of Pedagogy were present, and a majority of the officers of the University Council. Brief addresses on the School of Pedagogy were made by several students. A striking feature was the very wide territory represented by the half-dozen gentlemen and the one lady who spoke. Michigan and Mississippi, England and Colorado, Pennsylvania and Missouri, each had its spokesman. Dr. George Alexander, representing the University Council, together with the Chancellor, made brief addresses.

NEW-YORK CITY COLLEGE.

Cases of Students Who Have Failed to Keep Up with Their Classes.

At the last meeting of the Faculty the cases of those members of the sub-freshman class who had failed to keep up with the class came up for consideration. About thirty students were discharged and an equal number given an extended probation until next examination. Three members of the senior class were also relegated to the junior class for incapacity.

Haight, '92; Tombo, '95, and Strobel, '96, represented the City College Chapter at the forty-eighth annual convention of Theta Delta Chi at the Hotel Savoy last week. Kosmak, '94, was elected Treasurer of the Grand Lodge.

The Mandolin Club, assisted by A. Taller, '95, violinist, gave a concert at the Park Presbyterian Church last Friday evening.

Phenocosmia has elected the following officers: President—I. H. Hersch, '95; Vice President—F. Stohr, '95; Secretary—S. R. Wilke, '97; Treasurer—V. A. Strobel, '96; Editor—J. Fernbach, '96.

The annual dinner of the associate alumni will be held on Jan. 19. Col. A. B. Ketcham is in charge of the arrangements, and efforts will be made to increase the attendance at the dinner. Charles E. Lydecker, H. P. O'Neill, W. C. Hess, and G. F. La Fetra compose the committee assisting Col. Ketcham. The committee has invited both Governor-elect Morton and Mayor-elect Strong.

Columbia has elected the following officers: President—Stiefel, '95; Vice President—Weil, '95; Secretary—Lyons, '98; Treasurer—Menline, '95; Librarian—Levine, '97; Editor—Philips, '96.

The college will hold its annual theatre party on New Year's Eve. H. A. Bloomberg, Chairman; L. Hersch, O. A. Stiefel, M. C. Mack, J. S. Roberts, J. H. Dugreau, and J. Esner constitute the committee in charge of the arrangements.

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The second lecture of Dr. Rigg's course on the Gospel of St. John was given Saturday, Dec. 1. The subject of this lecture was "Christ's Interview with Nicodemus."

The December meeting of the Wells College Missionary Society was held Wednesday. The society was addressed by Miss Bogart, Presbyterial Secretary, on the subject of "Missionary Literature." The following programme was then given: Paper on "A. L. O. E. as a Writer," Miss Mary Howell; "A. L. O. E. as a Missionary," Miss Sharp; "The Lady Dufferin Hospitals in India," Miss Aukeney.

Thursday evening President and Mrs. Waters entertained in honor of the new members of the Faculty. Guests from the village, the Faculty, and the senior and junior classes were present.

Friday evening a comedy, "Eigensinn," was given for the entertainment of the students in the German department. The characterers were: Ansdorf, Miss Hardee; Frau Ansdorf, Miss Sherer; Alfred, Miss Roberts; Emma, Miss Austin; servants, Heinrich and Lisbeth, Miss Rossiter and Miss Soule.

At Cornell University.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The following men have been selected to participate in the Cornell '94 Memorial Prize debate: William Porter Chapman, Jr., '95, Arts, Norwich, N. Y.; Herbert Latham Fordham, '95, Law School, Ithaca; William Patch Belden, '95, Law School, Richford, N. Y.; Frank Knowlton Nebeker, '95, Law School, Logan, Utah; George Leslie Bockes, '95, Arts, Skaneateles, N. Y.; Addison Berton Reed, '95, Law School, Waterloo, N. Y.; Fayette E. Moyer, '96, Philosophy, Fort Plain, N. Y.; William Cravath White, '95, Law School, Fredonia, N. Y.

The debate will be held on the evening of Jan. 10, 1895. The subject has not yet been selected.

The Founder's Day address will be delivered this year by Charles A. Dana. In the evening a reception will be given by President and Mrs. Schurman. The date of Founder's Day is Jan. 11.

Richard W. Groom, leader of the Cadet Band, has resigned his position, and will leave the university.

Normal College Gossip.

President Hunter says in relation to the girls of the annexed towns and villages attending Normal College: "The whole system of education in this city will have to be changed. Districts should be laid out and normal schools and colleges built in those districts. As the law is now we would have to open our doors to applicants anywhere in Greater New-York." The law for the Normal College is the same as for the City College.

The law passed last year requiring the graduates of the Normal College to pass a subsequent examination after substituting 100 days in the public schools before their names were placed on the eligible list was abolished by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Education last Wednesday. The number of days of probation was reduced from 100 to 60.

The Death Rate of Brooklyn 17.3.

There were 358 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ended Saturday noon, which represented an annual death rate of 17.3 in every 1,000 of the population. There were 150 deaths in tenements and 47 in public institutions.

The most important causes of death were: Scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 35; croup, 12; whooping cough, 5; typhoid fever, 2; tubercular diseases, 49; cancer, 12; meningitis, 12; pneumonia, 47, and nephritis, 35. There were also 152 marriages and 468 births.

PLANS OF THE FUSIONISTS

Impending Changes in North Carolina Statutes

ELECTION LAW TO BE OVERHAULED

Radical Alterations to be Made in Its Methods — Projects of Alleged Reform in Local Affairs.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 9.—For the first time since August, 1870, the Legislature of this State is not in the hands of the Democrats. Now that the fusion movement of the Republicans and Populists has been successful, the question arises, What will they do with their victory?

The first matter of business to which the Legislature will devote its attention will be the amendment of the election laws. These laws, the Republicans and Populists say, are of a sort to encourage fraud and to permit intimidation and violence. Those who talk about the change say that its purpose will be to make elections in North Carolina absolutely honest and fair.

The present system of county government will be changed. As it now exists, the Justices of the Peace are elected by the Legislature, and the Justices of the Peace elect the five Commissioners for the several counties, and these latter officers levy the taxes, disburse the county money, elect the Board of Education for each county and the School Committees for each district, and control and manage the whole county affairs. The election of the Justices of the Peace, the Commissioners, the School Committees, and the Boards of Education will be restored to the people at the ballot box.

The change from this system, as effected by the Democrats in 1877, was made because in the counties where the negroes were in the majority ignorant and corrupt men were elected Commissioners and they were extravagant and corrupt with the county money.

The Constitution provides for continuous teaching in the common schools for four months each year. This requirement has not been complied with for want of sufficient money. An attempt will be made to remedy this and furnish four months' school by reducing expenses and applying the saving to the school fund. In this view the Boards of Education for each county will be abolished, and their duties conferred on the County Commissioners, and the office of County Superintendent of Education will be abolished and his duties devolved on the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

What disposition will be made of the Railroad Commission, the Bureau of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics are matters of discussion. There is a general demand for the reduction of salaries and fees of all offices, and wherever reform of this character can be effected it will be done, and every officer whose services can be dispensed with will be lopped off.

It is intended to have the Legislature adjourn in less than sixty days. The Constitution only permits a session of this length with pay.

The penitentiary has become a great burden to the State. It now has almost 1,400 convicts inside the stockade and at work on the farms on Roanoke River, in Halifax and Northampton Counties. The expense of the State, all told, to support these convicts is $300,000 every year. On account of the expense of this institution, a strong sentiment exists for the re-establishment of the whipping post, but this could not be brought about except by an amendment to the Constitution, and that would require at least two years.

A new code of laws probably will be provided for, as the one now in existence was codified and printed in 1883, and has been amended in so many particulars biennially since that date that it has lost its utility.

A matter that is causing a stir all over the State, and especially among the Baptists of the State, is the question of the continuance of the appropriation in aid of the university at Chapel Hill. The Baptists have a college for boys at Wake Forest, about fifteen miles from this city. They contend that the financial aid extended by the State is in opposition to their college, and also in opposition to the Methodist College for Males, at Durham, and the Presbyterian College for Males, at Davidson.

No doubt there is a stronger sentiment in the Legislature against the continuance of the appropriation to the university than has ever been known before, and the opposition is shared by the Democrats, Populists, and Republicans. But, though a determined attempt will be made to defeat any further appropriation, it is probable that it will not succeed.

A military organization, under the name of the State Guard, has grown up under the Democrats, which is now costing the people about $20,000 each year. It is alleged that this expense is wholly unnecessary and it will be discontinued.

Another important matter that will come before the Legislature will be a proposition to repeal the law by which farmers are allowed to give mortgages on their unplanted crops to secure money and agricultural supplies wherewith to make the crop of the current year.

It may be stated with absolute certainty that the legal rate of interest will be decreased from 8 to 6 per cent. on special contracts in writing, and to 4 or 5 per cent. where there is no contract in writing.

TO HONOR PETER TURNER'S MEMORY

A Brooklyn Catholic Tribute to the Founder of the Diocese.

The Brooklyn Catholic Historical Society has arranged for a Turner memorial meeting, which is to be held in Historial Hall Tuesday evening, when the following papers are to be read:

"Brooklyn's Catholic Soldiers," by John M. Devoy; "The Society of St. Vincent de Paul," by Thomas P. Mulligan; "The Very Rev. John S. Raffeiner, Vicar General, and Brooklyn's German Catholics," by Prof. John Haaren; "The Proposed Turner Memorial," by the Rev. James H. Mitchell, Chancellor of the diocese. Prof. Haaren's paper will relate particularly to the work of German Catholics in Brooklyn. Father Mitchell's address will point out the obligations of the Catholics of the present day to Peter Turner, to whose labors in conjunction with the little band of pioneers who were his associates the great Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn owes its foundation.

A portrait of Peter Turner has been secured for the society through the Rev. John M. Kiely, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration. The part the Historical Society intends to take in the proposed tribute to Peter Turner will be fully explained by Father Mitchell, and the design of the memorial to be erected in St. James's Churchyard will be exhibited. It is intended to erect it on the site of the first piece of property owned by the Catholic Church. This was purchased by Peter Turner.

The Brooklyn Diocesan Synod.

Bishop McDonnell will open the Diocesan Synod Thursday, Dec. 27, in the Church of St. John the Baptist. This is a change in date, as it was at first down for Friday, Dec. 28.

The Rev. Thomas Taaffe, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, and the Rev. John Hoffman, pastor of St. Nicholas's Church, will act as promoters of the synod. The Rev. James H. Mitchell, Chancellor of the diocese, will be the secretary, and the Rev. Father Flannery of Corona will be the notary. The Rev. James Duffy, pastor of St. Agnes's Church, will officiate as master of ceremonies, assisted by the Rev. Peter Matthews and the Rev. J. J. Flynn of the Pro Cathedral.

In Dr. Parkhurst's Pulpit.

The Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Twenty fourth Street, was crowded yesterday, notwithstanding the absence of its pastor, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, who is taking a vacation in Lakewood, N. J. The Rev. Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker, President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., preached.

Dr. Stryker said that there was always room for a leader. There were few good leaders, and a good one would find many followers.

A Costly Official Canvass.

The long-delayed official election returns of Kings County will be made public to-day. The Board of Supervisors, acting as a Board of Canvassers, has managed, by its dilatory tactics to delay them as long as possible and draw therefor $3 a day each. It has cost the county over $2,000 for this official canvass.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

305 EAST 57th ST.—Three-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 22x50x100; in perfect order; sold cheap to quick purchaser; liberal amount can remain on mortgage. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Times Building, or C. VOLZING & SON, 953 3d Av.

FOR SALE.—229 and 231 West 25th St.—Forty-two-foot front three-story high stoop brick dwellings. ANDREW LESTER'S, 8th Av. and 56th St.

RELIGION NEEDED IN COLLEGES

President Smith of Trinity Preaches upon Its Gradual Elimination in the Great Universities.

President G. W. Smith of Trinity College addressed the congregation of All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, yesterday morning, on the advantages of religious training in colleges.

Several Presidents of institutions of learning were present by invitation of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Hoffman. They were:

The Rev. E. Potter, President of Hobart College; the Rev. R. B. Fairbairn, President of St. Stephen's College; Dean Hoffman, President of the General Theological Seminary, and the Rev. L. S. Humphreys, General Secretary of the Church University Board of Regents.

"The object of educational institutions," said President Smith, "is the production of a superior kind of men.

"A distinction should be made between schools and colleges in cities which aim to furnish instruction only, while the students have home and church influence around them, and those institutions where students live together and depend on what the colleges furnish. In these latter, the religious element should remain a prominent factor. In reality it has been largely reduced or dropped.

"This element is made much of in our secondary schools, and gives them such favor with those who can afford their advantages. But in our American college work we have become confused by the expansion of many of the older colleges on university lines, and the introduction of university methods into colleges.

"The question is not the revival of sectarian colleges, but the higher question of religious studies and observances as an element of higher education. In the divided state of the Church, it is difficult to retain religion without the charge of sectarianism. A college should always recognize the presence and power and love of God, so that a student should be influenced by a spirit of sobriety, reverence of spiritual and ethical culture. The question presents a grave aspect.

"The young men now in our colleges in ten years will be our physicians, our men of business, our legislators, and our lawyers. They are likely to be men of religion or not, according to